







h fur traders who were here on  
early as 1613, and at Albany as  
were permanently residing in  
and not temporarily sojourning.  
e continuity of both settlements  
n, because, in spite of the re-  
of the families from Fort Orange  
mentioned above, that place re-  
sidence of traders and a garrison.  
yer, the meaning of and the dis-  
seen the terms permanently resid-  
porarily sojourning are perfectly  
y are constantly confused in the  
average person. Permanent resi-  
it is colloquially called a voting  
here must be the intent to make  
abode or dwelling place. One  
veral homes, i. e., a winter home  
more summer homes. It is, how-  
ne where the person intends to  
ode or dwelling place which is  
permanent residence and its lo-  
ness his voting rights and the jur-  
ch will determine the inheritance  
etc. The contention of those  
at Manhattan, Albany and New  
were not settled until 1624 rests  
umption that the fur traders who  
localities prior to that date were  
sojourners; that their homes,  
ent residences were in Holland;  
e and went away again, and that  
e may have been a more or less  
eam of them here, they cannot be  
permanently resided here. Mr.  
pages 7 and 8 of his article,  
e facts are otherwise.

our contentions were incorrect—  
not for a moment concede, more-  
be laid on the fact of the con-  
broken continuity—of the pres-  
Manhattan since 1613 and at Al-  
14 of Dutchmen. The definition  
ettlement clearly embraces such a

enders for the 1624 date as that  
permanent settlements here and at  
in mind rather the secondary  
e word *colonize* given above, i. e.,  
to, in a body or in bodies and  
other words, the settlement of a  
by a body of men all coming at  
on one or more ships—a for-  
med body of settlers all arriving at  
arrival of the ship *Nieuw Neder-*  
with its passenger list of Wal-  
der this definition, the first for-  
ed agricultural colony and, as part  
ngers were sent on up to Albany  
ival there was, last month, cele-  
founding of Albany, it might be  
out, as Mr. Versteeg has at the  
e 11 of his article, that even these  
not any too permanently settled  
a portion of them went back to

if the coming of the Walloons  
Manhattan and Albany was to be  
the first permanent settlement, it  
remembered and stressed that they  
minor part in the scheme of  
nent; moreover that they came  
ship flying a Dutch flag and were  
the Dutch West India Company  
ay, if not all, of them were Dutch  
ng resided in Holland prior to  
here.



## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York.

Vol. III.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1924

No. 1

### POUGHKEEPSIE DINNER

At the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on October 3, 1924, the Thirty-fourth Annual Dinner of the Poughkeepsie District Members was held to commemorate the Relief of the Siege of Leyden, October 3, 1574. The following were present: Judge Frank Hasbrouck, J. Wilson Poucher, M.D., Mark G. Du Bois, Norman L. R. Deyo, Harold W. Delamater, Abram D. Brodhead, Clifford A. Crispell, M.D.; Frank Harold Crispell, M.D.; A. A. Schoonmaker, John H. Dingman, M.D.; William A. Dutcher, Franklyn G. Poucher, Baltus B. Van Kleek, all of Poughkeepsie; J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Hyde Park, N. Y.; Peter R. Sleight and Edmund Van Wyck, Arlington, N. Y.; Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., Modena, N. Y.; Fred Deyo, Abram P. Lefevre, Louis D. Lefevre, Bruyn Hasbrouck, Abram E. Jansen, Henry B. Le Fever, Dr. Clarence H. Woolsey, Philip H. Du Bois and Perry Deyo, all of New Paltz, N. Y.; Emery Beck, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Henry L. Bogert and Frederic R. Keator, all of New York. Professor Van Der Burgh of the faculty of the Normal School at New Paltz was a guest. President Van Buskirk, who had expected to be present, sent a letter of regret. The attendance was the largest in the history of this branch of the Society, and the dinner was voted by the older members to be the most successful ever held by it. At the conclusion of the repast, Mark G. Du Bois, Vice-President for Dutchess County, who presided as toastmaster, called upon the following, who spoke: Henry L. Bogert, a Trustee, former President and former Secretary; Arthur H. Van Brunt, a Trustee, former President and former Treasurer; E. Covert Hulst, a former Trustee; Judge Frank Hasbrouck, a former President and former Trustee; J. Wilson Poucher, a Trustee; Frederic R. Keator, Secretary; Clarence H. Woolsey and Professor Van Der Burgh. Announcement was made at the dinner of the completion of a book of four hundred pages on "The Old Gravestones of Dutchess County," which contains nineteen thousand in-

scriptions collected and edited by J. Wilson Poucher, M.D., and Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. A copy of the book was circulated. It is handsomely illustrated and received high approval and praise. Copies may be obtained by addressing Dr. Poucher, at 55 Market Street, Poughkeepsie. It is published as Volume No. 2 of the Collection of the Dutchess County Historical Society.

### POUGHKEEPSIE

The following notes on the history of Poughkeepsie, collated by Dingman Versteeg, have been contributed by Henry L. Bogert, Esq.:

#### EAGLE'S HISTORY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, 1905

Frank Van Kleek had preserved in scrap-books nearly all the historical sketches and obituary notices of prominent citizens published during the last 25 years, and had also collected many rare old photographs and prints. (P. 1 of Preface.)

The early Co. Records have been through 2 Courthouse fires.

Many of Gov. Clinton's Rev. Letters written in Poughkeepsie. Poughkeepsie settled near close of 17th Century down to Revolution grew slowly. (P. 9.) Much fun was caused by first Dutch farmers and woodsmen trying to pronounce name. An Indian maiden said to have fled with her lover across the river in a canoe finding a "safe harbor" (said to be Poughkeepsie in Indian) at mouth of *Fall Kill*. Above legend did not originate till long after Revolution. May be invention of Lossing.

(P. 10.) Long before 1753 there was a court house, a church, a tavern or two on hill, now Poughkeepsie. There is a curious print, in the "Adriance Memorial Library," which shows wide application of name. May 5, 1683, an Indian, *Massany*, granted as free gift a bouwery to Pieter Lansing,\* and bouwery to Jan Smeedes, a young glasier, also a waterfall near bank of river to build mill thereon. Waterfall called Pooghkeepsingh.

\* This Pieter Lansing was ancestor of Lansing, Lossing & Lawson families (P. 16).





# THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK 734 Broadway Bayonne, N. J.	Secretary, FREDERIC R. KEATOR 90 West Street New York	Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK 181 Montague Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
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(P. 11.) Deed to Arnold Veil (Viele) in 1680, June 15, it is called Pacaksing, Pog-keepke. In other early papers it is named Pokeepersinck, Pokeepke, "muddy pond."

[It would seem from above deed of June 15, 1680, that Arnout C. Viele was first settler.] (Not so, see P. 12.)

(P. 12.) Grant to Viele was the Casper Kill not in present Poughkeepsie, between Casper and Wappinger. Schuyler Patent, dated 1680, included much of present town of Poughkeepsie.

(P. 17.) The *Van Kleeck* family certainly in neighborhood before 1697, the date of the deed to the first Baltus or Balthazar. Probably here 1692.

(P. 17.) English men from Conn. in 1659 proposed settling a town 15 miles from N. R., E. of Wapping. There was at one time an Indian village here, and a considerable number of arrow heads and other relics have been found in neighborhood of shipyard. Trade with the Indians was apparently not one of the inducements to white settlers; the only obvious advantages of the neighborhood (of Poughkeepsie) were the mill site at the river, a better site for such mills as were erected at that time than the Wappingers (falls) afforded.

(P. 18.) Probably *Sanders*, Heermanee, Schuyler, Ten Eyck, and other early patentees were shrewd enough to foresee the probable location of the county seat at such a central point (Poughkeepsie.) The Dutchess deeds begin with William (III) of Orange.

(P. 18.) Baltus Van Kleeck is called Balthazar *Van Cleake* in deed, his name before coming to Poughkeepsie was given as Baltus Barents (Barnes.) June 3, 1697, Property was already divided into lots occupied by Mynardt Harmens (Van den Bogert) Balthazar Barnse, Hendrick Ostrom and Symon Scouts.

[NOTE: Hon. Frank Hasbrouck has letter in New Paltz Independent, Nov. 19, 1893, about Juffrouws Hook S. E. corner of N. P. Patent, and generally taken to be what is now *Blue Point*.]

(P. 19.) Before 1712 there was a "Waggon path leading to Poepsink." (King's Road.)

(P. 19.) Contains Van Kleeck House published in Family Magazine of 1838. It was a substantial stone building and had been already built, 1702, on the road leading to the mill. It stood on the premises now known as Nos. 224 and 226 Mill St. The Van Kleeck house was not the first structure in Poughkeepsie, for Van Vleeck bought a house and barn with his land in 1697, tho' it was probably the first stone house, and long served as an important gathering place, where meetings were held and travelers were entertained. It was loopholed for muskets and was strong enough to serve as a fortress against Indian attacks. Poughkeepsie must in 1714 have been a small hamlet, for, according to the census of 1714, there were but 445 persons in the county, of whom 29 were slaves.

(P. 20.) Leonard Lewis (son of Thomas Lewis, the Irishman) 1st represented the Co. 1713/14. Baltus Van Kleeck & Leonard Lewis both represented the Co. in 1715, and continued in the next assembly till Van Kleeck's death in 1717.

(P. 20.) Barendt Van Kleeck and Jacobus Van den Bogert in 1717 chosen building Comm. for 1st Co. Court House.

(P. 20.) It is interesting to find in Liber I of deeds p. 29 confirmation of the tradition that the Van de Bogart and Heermanee families are the same. Tho' the Dutch language was spoken by the great majority of the people of Dutchess Co. until about the time of the Revolution, none of the records are in Dutch, except the 1st will in Liber A of Wills. The 1st tax list of Dutchess Co. (1717/18) for ye meedel ward contains 33 names, of whom 20 are Dutch. The first assessment roll, when the other 2 wards are included 120 Dutch, 2 French, 8 Eng. names. (If it is correct, then it shows that Poughkeepsie was more Dutch than any other New Netherland settlement.)

(P. 22.) The first deed in Liber A of deeds is that which conveys the lot on which the 1st church was built, from Jacobus Van den Bogert to "Capt. Barent Van Kleeck, Mr. Myndert Van den Bogert, Mr. Pieter Fielee & Mr. Johannes Van Kleeck, All Yeomen. It is dated Dec. 26, 1716 and recorded Aug. 20, 1718, by Henry Van Derburgh, 2d Co. Clerk. The Church (Ref. Dutch) was finished in 1723 and said to have been of stone.

## ACCOUNT BOOK OF A COUNTRY STORE KEEPER IN THE 18TH CENTURY AT POUGHKEEPSIE, FILKIN

(P. 113.) Thomas Lewis, uncle to Lewis Thomson in Belfast, Ireland. The said Thomas Lewis was borne in Belfast in Ireland and came over from there to New York\* in march of Crommels Wars and his two sisters first fled to Holland before the said Thomas came here and his two sisters died in Holland and then said Thomas Lewis came to said New York and the said Thomas married here in Albany and did use to Go and trade to Virginigh and to Boston and Roodilland (Rhode I.) and in the year anno 1666 to 1669 by his book and pepers and by his other book before and after, and the said Thomas Lewis did dye here in New York Sep. 28, 1684, and he was then about 56 years old and left four sons, Lodiwick-barent, (Thomas' wife was ——— Barents,) Thomas and Leonard.

One or two of the sons of Thomas Lewis settled at Poughkeepsie, where they became quite prominent, being thoroughly both in

\* Incorrect. Thomas Lewis, like his sisters, went to Holland, where at Amsterdam he plied his trade of a shipwright. Here he soon became a trader. About 1657 he arrived at New Amsterdam as Thomas Ledewycks, also Thomas the Irishman (after 1664 he resumed the name Lewis.)





CHARLES L. SCHENCK  
Montague Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

wis (son of Thomas  
t. represented the Co.  
Kleeck & Leonard  
the Co. in 1715, and  
assembly till Van

Kleeck and Jacobus  
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Tho' the Dutch  
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whom 20 are Dutch.  
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2 Dutch, 2 French, 8  
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Barent Van Kleeck,  
Bogert, Mr. Pieter  
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5, 1716 and recorded  
Van Derburgh, 2d  
(Ref. Dutch) was  
d to have been of

COUNTRY STORE KEEPER  
AT POUGHKEEPSIE,  
N.

wis, uncle to Lewis  
Ireland. The said  
e in Belfast in Ire-  
there to New York\*  
Wars and his two  
and before the said  
his two sisters died  
Thomas Lewis came  
al the said Thomas  
and did use to Go  
and to Boston and  
and in the year anno  
and pepers and by  
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was then about 56  
four sons, Lodwick-  
as ——— Barents.)

sons of Thomas Lewis  
where they became  
thoroughly both in

like his sisters, went  
in he plied his trade of  
became a trader. About  
Amsterdam as Thomas  
Grishman (after 1664 he

Dutch and English. In fact most of their  
entries in Poughkeepsie records are in Dutch.

According to the Constitution of the Hol-  
land Society of N. Y. the descendants in the  
male line of Thomas Lewis of Belfast  
(Thomas the Irishman) and of Amsterdam,  
who arrived here under the name of Thomas  
Lodewicks about 1657, are eligible to mem-  
bership in the Society.

Thomas Lewis had a picturesque career,  
was a friend of Governor Stuyvesant and in  
1661 carried him (St.) in his yacht to Wild-  
wyck (Kingston) where the Indians had  
risen.

Th. Lewis first settled at Fort Orange as  
a carpenter and shipwright, then moved to  
New Amsterdam, where he engaged in gen-  
eral trade.

Vol. XIV. N. Y. Col. Docs p. 352.

The Directors at Amsterdam on June 14,  
1656, wrote to Stuyvesant: In the ship  
"Blauwe Duiff" (Blue Dove) goes also over  
Thomas Lodewieksen (Lewis), carpenter, for  
whom the Company too paid the fare, on  
condition of his remaining in New Nether-  
land for 3 years or if he leave before he  
must refund the passage money to you in  
Holland coin or its equivalent. (As we  
know he did not leave but became quite  
prominent.) The Duiff arrived here Sep. 5,  
1656, and Dec. 19, 1656 was back again at  
Amsterdam making the return trip to Hol-  
land in only 29 days. An ocean greyhound  
of that time.

#### ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the  
Trustees, held on October 9, 1924, the fol-  
lowing were elected as members of the  
Society:

July 5, 1924—Rulof Olmsted Voorhees,  
Banking, 8927 114th Street, Richmond Hill,  
N. Y. By Seeley Vander Veer and Thomas  
W. Onderdonk.

August 6, 1924—De Forest Lewis Christi-  
ance, Salesman, Cocoonut Grove, Florida. By  
Cornelius Christianey and Thomas Low  
Barhydt.

September 5, 1924—Harold W. Delamater  
(Brother), Insurance, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
By J. Wilson Poucher and Frank Hasbrouck.

October 2, 1924—Preston Lees Sutphen  
(Son), Engineer, 960 Park Avenue, New  
York, N. Y. By Henry R. Sutphen and  
De Witt Van Buskirk.

October 2, 1924—Henry Randolph Sutphen,  
Jr. (Son), Banking, 960 Park Avenue, New  
York, N. Y. By Henry R. Sutphen and De  
Witt Van Buskirk.

September 29, 1924—Tennis Garrett Bergen  
Cortelyou, Jr., Banking, 122 West 94th Street,  
New York, N. Y. By De Witt Van Bus-  
kirk and Tunis G. Bergen.

October 6, 1924—Philip Horn Van Doren  
(Son), Broker's Clerk, 316 West 90th Street,  
N. Y. C. By Louis O. Van Doren and Wil-  
liam G. Ver Planck.

October 6, 1924—Edson Van Brunt (Son),  
Student, 521 Park Avenue, N. Y. C. By  
Arthur H. Van Brunt and Frederic R. Keator.

October 6, 1924—E. S. Bayard, Editor,  
Pittsburgh, Pa. By Frederic R. Keator and  
De Witt Van Buskirk.

October 7, 1924—Frank Harold Crispell  
(Brother), Physician and Surgeon, 156 Man-  
sion Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. By J. Wil-  
son Poucher and Frank Hasbrouck.

October 7, 1924—Le Land Galliford Hulst  
(Cousin), Merchant, Pleasant Valley Road,  
Arlington, N. Y. By J. Wilson Poucher and  
Frank Hasbrouck.

October 9, 1924—William Birkbeek Van-  
derhoof (Son), Insurance, 233 Pondfield  
Road, Bronxville, N. Y. By Elias Warner  
Dusenberry and Howard S. F. Randolph.

#### NECROLOGY

Elected	Died
Oct. 24, 1889—Hopper Striker Mott	June 16, 1924
Oct. 13, 1904—James Henry Starin	Aug. 5, 1924
Dec. 9, 1900—Charles Musk Vreeland	Aug. 31, 1924
Dec. 7, 1888—Calvin D. Van Name	Sep. 14, 1924

Charles M. Vreeland was Vice-President  
for Hudson County, N. J., for the year  
1917.

Calvin D. Van Name was Vice-President  
for Richmond County, 1906 to 1911.

#### OUR DUTCH INHERITANCE

The following letters seem to us to express  
admirably the raison d'être of this Society,  
what it represents and what it is trying to  
accomplish. They sufficiently answer the un-  
thinking materialist who, when invited to  
join the Society, asks: "What will I get  
out of it?" or "How will I be benefited?"  
Unless we grasp the ideals which our Society  
upholds in the life of our day, and regard  
it not as a registry for pedigrees—as some  
of our members do—not as a purveyor of  
entertainments—as some of our members  
do—but as a living embodiment of the vir-  
tues and traditions of our Dutch forebears,  
then we fail to truly value it:

H. GORDON BRINCKERHOFF CO.

Conservators of

FUEL, LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL COSTS  
10 High Street, Boston

July 30, 1924

Holland Society of New York,  
Mr. Frederic R. Keator, Secretary,  
90 West Street,  
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Would it be possible to let the writer  
have, say from one to six De Halve Maen  
July, 1924, issues and same quantity New  
Netherland's Founding by Dingman Ver-  
steeg?

Although on the maternal side the writer  
is descended from old original New England  
settlers and possesses very strong admiration  
for the achievements of these forebears, nev-  
ertheless it is frequently irritating to find so  
many apparently intelligent New Englanders  
absolutely ignorant regarding Dutch contri-  
bution in the early settlement of this coun-  
try and their hazy belief that Dutch and  
German are one and the same people. So I  
would like to hand some of these papers to  
such persons now and to others from time to  
time as the occasion presents.

Speaking for myself, and no doubt for  
the majority, my membership is not due to  
any smug satisfaction of being able to rub  
elbows in an exclusive set. I feel that The  
Holland Society in preserving records, land-  
marks and disseminating information pertain-  
ing to a certain sturdy race of pioneers, are  
performing a valuable contribution to the  
entire country. The courage, honesty and  
character of these men and women, when  
understood, is inspiring, and spending knowl-  
edge of these traits tends to preserve and  
keep alive a noble set of traditions amongst



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in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/halvemaende38holl>



all Americans, whether of direct Dutch descent or otherwise. These early settlers in New Netherlands, New England and elsewhere, left the nation a priceless legacy, not only by their tasks in overcoming the wilderness for us to better enjoy life, but by their sterling character and the high-minded purpose which actuated every moment in their daily lives.

A membership therefore in The Holland Society affords satisfaction in the belief that our small annual dues contribute to and sponsor the preservation of the deeds of worthy settlers in a particular section, thereby continuing to excite emulation of their qualities in the hearts of all our countrymen.

Yours very truly,

H. G. BRINCKERHOFF.

H. GORDON BRINCKERHOFF CO.

Conservators of  
FUEL, LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL COSTS  
10 High Street, Boston

August 6th, 1924.

Holland Society of New York,  
Mr. Frederic R. Keator, Secretary,  
90 West Street,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Keator:

Thank you for your letter of the first and for sending the requested publications so promptly.

You are welcome to make use of my previous letter in any way you see fit. As stated therein, it no doubt does express the latent feelings of most members.

Any former resident of New York or New Jersey going elsewhere to live, would soon notice the same ignorance amongst his new neighbors as regards their knowledge of New York's early history. "Oh, yes, we remember now that you speak of it, that there were some Dutch there who disappeared when the English took the place."

Perhaps an explanation of the lack of general interest and knowledge of the settlement of New Netherland by inhabitants of other states may be due to the fact that the Dutch did not come over and settle here because they were persecuted. Hence, the event does not make the same spectacular appeal to the sympathies. But nevertheless they were a people of no mean order and possessed leaders equipped with sound business training and imbued with commercial honesty. These traits have been handed down, and have no doubt in addition to the natural advantages of location at the mouth of the Hudson, contributed in making their settlement become the greatest commercial and financial center in the world today.

Where they found land that they wished to acquire occupied by a tribe of Indians, the Dutch purchased it. They had a sane tolerance of different religious beliefs—burning witches and persecuting Quakers were unthinkable. They sought to extend their boundaries to Hartford and other prudent distances by legitimate undertakings. Although they did not by military conquest seek to despoil weaker peoples, they showed no spirit of weakness in defending what they believed they had rightfully acquired.

For all such reasons they occupy an im-

portant place in any history of the United States. As one studies these people he not only uncovers many interesting early events which left their mark, but also finds delight in their quaint manners and customs and in tracing their influence into present times. We descendants of these Dutch must feel we owe a duty to these forbears to have their achievements lifted above the commonplace and receive just recognition, not only in the locality where they originally settled, but everywhere.

The Holland Society, through its able officers, are doing that very thing. The publications that are regularly and irregularly sent us are all of a high order and have entailed a large amount of gratuitous labor on the part of our executives, past and present, and I am glad to take this occasion to give expression of my individual appreciation for what they have done on behalf of the members.

I did not intend to write more than my third paragraph, but my keen interest towards furthering the precise aims of our Society opened up again the flood gate of accumulated thoughts I had been giving this subject for some time. You are at liberty to also make use of this letter, or combine with the former in a single composite letter if you desire, with permission to delete whatever you deem not germane.

Believe me to be,

Very truly yours,

H. G. BRINCKERHOFF.

#### STATUE OF WILLIAM THE SILENT

The bronze statue of heroic size, as made by the National Foundry of Bronzes at Brussels, was shipped by the S.S. *Lapland* on December 28, 1923, and arrived in New York on January 10, 1924. It was temporarily stored on the grounds of the Collegiate Church at West 181st Street and Fort Washington Avenue, this city, by courtesy of the Church Masters of that church.

At its regular quarterly meeting, on October 9, 1924, the Board of Trustees unanimously instructed the Permanent Committee on Statue of William the Silent to recommend to the Art Commission of the City of New York sites for the statue in the following preferred order: 1. Battery Park; 2. Central Park; 3. Riverside Drive. Acceptance of the statue and allotment of a site for it depend upon the decision of the Art Commission which has viewed the statue in its present temporary position at the foot of the Mall in Central Park. We understand that the Art Commission will meet on November 11th, and it is expected that a decision will be reached at that meeting.

The statue will be removed from the Mall while awaiting the decision. If it is accepted by the city through its Art Commission, probably a month or two will be required for the erection of the stone pedestal. Upon its completion it is planned to unveil the statue with appropriate exercises, of which due notice will be given and invitations sent to such officials, organizations and individuals as should fittingly be present as guests of honor. The decision of the Art Commission is therefore anxiously awaited by the Committee and the members of the Society.





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TS,  
BRINCKERHOFF.

# THE SILENT

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## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York.

Vol. III.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1925

No. 2

### BOOK ON OLD DUTCH HOUSES

The Board of Trustees last year appointed a Special Committee on Old Dutch Houses composed as follows:

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Chairman,  
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
De Witt Van Buskirk, ex-officio  
Frederic R. Keator, ex-officio  
Charles L. Schenck, ex-officio  
J. Wilson Poucher, M.D.  
Edward De Witt  
Walter L. Suydam  
Cornelius C. Vermeule

to investigate ways and means of publishing a book on Old Dutch Houses, and subsequently approved a plan for publication submitted by the Committee through its Chairman.

Under this plan there will be published three volumes: 1. "Old Dutch Houses of the Hudson River Valley," 2. "Old Dutch Houses of Long Island, Staten Island and Manhattan Island," 3. "Old Dutch Houses of New Jersey," each volume to contain a complete listing of all old Dutch houses either existing today or of which a fairly complete description with illustrations can be obtained. It is the idea of the Committee that each book should in this way be a complete record of the subject. The books would treat only of the exteriors of these houses—leaving to some future time a book dealing with the interiors and with furniture, decorations, etc.

The three volumes will be illustrated with approximately seventy-five plates in each volume, making a total of two hundred and twenty-five plates for the three volumes. This would admit illustrating about one hundred houses in each volume or a total of three hundred houses.

The form of the book would be the same size as The Holland Society Year Books, the

paper to be of the best quality and the illustrations of exceptional merit. It is proposed that what might be called the first or privately printed edition, in the Society binding, be distributed to the members of The Holland Society at a special price. After this edition is printed the publishers would print another edition with a different title page and different binding for sale to the general public at a higher price. It is believed that there will be a popular demand for the book and that the royalties resulting to the Society from the sales to the members and the public will more than offset the cost of production.

Under the arrangements made by the Committee, three compilers are now collecting the material to be used in the work. They are:

Miss Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, 56 Grand Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in charge of collection of material for the region of the Hudson River.

Miss Helen Henry, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., in charge of collection of material for Long, Manhattan and Staten Islands and New Jersey.

Miss Margaret De M. Brown, Arlington, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in charge of photography.

The compilers are thoroughly competent, having been carefully chosen because of their knowledge, experience and skill. The Special Committee requests that the members of the Society who possess information, as indicated below, report the same as soon as possible either to Miss Reynolds or Miss Henry, according to the territory which each covers, as indicated above.

### Wanted:

(1) Report of any house, now standing, built before 1776 by a Dutchman, or long identified with a Dutch family as a home. Give particulars of exact location and present ownership, which would enable the compiler to find it without difficulty.





## THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK 734 Broadway Bayonne, N. J.	Secretary, FREDERIC R. KEATOR 9 West Street New York	Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK 181 Montague Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
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(2) Report any picture of a house built before 1776, but not standing now. Give ownership of picture. State whether it is a sketch, print, oil painting or photograph.

(3) In the case either of a standing house or of a picture, give any facts of interest as to builder and occupants, etc.

The co-operation of individual members of The Holland Society with its Special Committee will be greatly appreciated. The Committee bespeaks the enthusiastic support of the members for the undertaking and is confident that this series of books will be notable and will do much for the reputation of The Holland Society of New York.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT

#### Lost Opportunities

In Philadelphia, Pa., Essex County, N. J., Bergen County, N. J., Central New York, Columbia County, N. Y., and Albany County, N. Y., more or less flourishing branch organizations of the Society formerly existed, with annual meetings or dinners in their several localities. These branches have become comatose, although in each of these centers more than the requisite ten members, to entitle the center to a vice-president of the general Society, are living—except Columbia County—and all have Vice-Presidents except that county. The membership in Rockland County during the past year has dwindled from ten to eight members, so that that county will not be entitled to a vice-president during the coming year. The Vice-President for Central New York resides at Buffalo, which is certainly not in Central New York. What is the explanation of these phenomena, when the Society is surely going forward, perhaps slowly, but still surely?

We have spoken above of comatose branches and have purposely refrained from calling them dead because the Dutch never die, any more than they "never say die."

The spirit and traditions of those early Holland forebears of ours who became the first settlers of the Hudson River Valley and its environs have been infused into the life of the American people and there perpetuated. They will always live—just as the life or personality of William the Silent—the George Washington of Holland—lived in them and will continue to live in men throughout the centuries. No, we prefer to think of those branches as comatose—in that long, unbroken sleep in which our Rip Van Winkle indulged until the rumble of the bowls awakened him—asleep to all things Dutch but himself, neglectful of his social opportunities and his duty to the Dutch body

politic of his day—his branch. He awoke to find a new order of things—a new flag—a new Society. How much better if he had remained awake! How much he could have accomplished in that small center of his in social intercourse with neighbors of the same blood and traditions; in strengthening the community ties; in drawing about him the young men and imparting to them in song and story the deeds and virtues of the fathers. The result of his slumber was to find himself, when he awoke, in a new community, a new state and country, in the building and making of which he had had no part. Over him floated a strange flag, in the field of which his fellow Americans of Dutch descent, by organization and co-operation among themselves first and then with the descendants of other nationalities, had helped place certain stars and stripes. His contemporaries had long since passed away, having first, however, transmitted to their posterity, whom he now beheld, certain traits, characteristics, customs which were strangely familiar and, in his lonesomeness, dear to him. Grateful to him also—how grateful—the persistence of the dear old Holland names which still cling to mountain, valley and stream, to city, village and hamlet; but what a feeling of regret rushes over him as he recalls that he was asleep while all this new society, this new state was in the process of being formed; that he has not had his part in the associations which made it. He realizes that these things have come about through co-operation, organization in the communities, large and small, throughout the length and breadth of the land and, in sorrow, he hastens belatedly to be gregarious—to trace before the minds of this new generation what they owe to those which have preceded them. We picture him surrounded by a group on the village green, or at the tavern, engaged in this pursuit. In his enthusiasm to make up for his lost opportunities he has unconsciously and, at last, formed a branch which, we may be sure, continued to flourish.

### BEQUESTS

The members of the Society in making their wills are asked to remember it. Its correct corporate name is: *The Holland Society of New York*. It needs money, which cannot be spared from its treasury, for the following purposes:

1. To collect, preserve by copying and publish additional church records (baptismal, marriage, etc.) of the early Dutch Churches of New Netherland. There are quite a num-





Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK  
181 Montague Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ber of such churches whose records have not been copied by any historical society and which should be preserved before they are destroyed by fire or lost.

2. To copy and preserve tombstone inscriptions in early burying grounds of the Dutch. Many of these grounds and stones are gradually being obliterated, and most of them are in very bad condition.

3. To enlarge our Society library, which is very limited and small.

4. To collect Dutch antiques of our Colonial period, i.e., books, pictures, manuscripts and other articles.

5. To publish in a separate volume the lines of descent of all of our members, which are on file in the Secretary's office, including also sketches of the immigrant ancestors of the members.

6. To establish a benevolent fund for the relief of needy members or the widow and children of deceased members, also the needy of Dutch birth or descent outside of the Society.

### THE EIGHTEENTH INFORMAL MEETING

The Annual Informal Meeting or Smoker of the Society was held on Monday evening, November 24, 1924, at eight o'clock at the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, New York. President Van Buskirk presided. Fenton B. Turck, M.D., Chairman of the Committee on Meetings, introduced to the Society, Leland Ossian Howard, B.S., M.S., Ph.D., M.D., Sc.D., LL.D., Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and recent Chairman of the Congress on World Food Supply, and announced that for his developments in medical and agricultural entomology the Trustees had accorded to him the gold medal of the Society. President Van Buskirk then conferred the medal upon Dr. Howard, who spoke on the subject of the warfare against insects, illustrating the talk with lantern slides. He concluded by showing two reels of moving pictures illustrative of the cotton boll weevil, its damage in the southern states, and the methods by which the Bureau of Entomology is helping the cotton planters destroy the pest. President Van Buskirk eulogized Dr. Howard's work and great contribution to economic entomology which is of such vital importance to civilization. The usual collation was then served. The attendance was slightly under two hundred.

### LONG ISLAND BRANCH DINNER

The fourth annual meeting and dinner of the Long Island Branch was held at the Brooklyn Club, 131 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on November 20, 1924, at seven p. m.

The following attended: *Members:* Walter M. Meserole, Remsen Johnson, A. Lloyd Lott, John E. Van Nostrand, Harry M. De Mott, Benjamin T. Van Nostrand, Jeremiah R. Van Brunt, Charles L. Schenck, Henry D. Lott, John L. Vanderveer, Garrett M. Van Siclen, Frank H. Quinby, H. D. Springsteen, Charles V. Rapelje, John F. Berry, Walter L. Vander-

veer, Andrew J. Onderdonk, Mervin R. Schenck, William H. Kouwenhoven, Willard P. Schenck, Alexander G. Brinckerhoff, De Witt P. Dutcher, De Hart Bergen, Schuyler J. Bergen, Erskine H. Lott, Frederick I. Bergen. *Guests:* De Witt Van Buskirk, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Judge J. A. Dunne, Graham K. Mellon, De Hart Bergen, Jr., Charles L. Livingston, George A. Thayer, H. M. Wells, Charles F. Seaman, L. W. Bennett, Frederic R. Keator, Henry Suydam, Dr. E. E. Hicks, G. Foster Smith, Charles A. Ditmas, Guy Loomis, W. W. Kouwenhoven, M. B. Kelly, William N. Bickford.

At the business meeting after the dinner the following officers were elected for one year: Walter M. Meserole, Kings County, President; Charles A. Rydcr, Queens County, Vice-President; Andrew J. Onderdonk, Nassau County, Vice-President; De Hart Bergen, Kings County, Secretary; Henry D. Lott, Kings County, Treasurer.

The business of the evening concluded, Walter M. Meserole, President of the Branch, presiding, called upon: De Witt Van Buskirk, President of the Society; Arthur H. Van Brunt, Trustee; Frederic R. Keator, Secretary; Hon. J. A. Dunne, Judge of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, and Henry Suydam, Washington Correspondent of New York newspapers, who spoke.

Colored musicians entertained the gathering during the dinner proper.

### ANNUAL BANQUET

The fortieth annual banquet of the Society was held in the north ballroom of the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, New York, on January 15, 1925, at seven p. m. The attendance, 262, was the largest for an annual banquet since before the late war. President Van Buskirk, presiding as Toastmaster, called upon Rev. Dr. James S. Kittell to ask the divine blessing. The usual toasts to the President of the United States and the Queen of the Netherlands were drunk, following an address of welcome by President Van Buskirk. The Consul-General of the Netherlands, in the absence of the Minister from the Netherlands, who was detained in Washington, was the guest of honor. The toastmaster read this telegram which was greeted with applause:

"LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Jan. 15, 1925.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY,

Hotel Astor, New York, N. Y.

The Pacific Coast members of The Holland Society New York, at our first dinner held here today, unite in greetings and best wishes to our Alma Mater.

EDWARD F. SCHENCK,  
HENRY W. HOAGLAND,  
G. E. VAN GUYSLING,  
Committee."

The speakers were: Mr. Irving T. Bush; Hon. G. D. B. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, N. Y., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and Rev. Dr. James S. Kittell, Minister of the old Bergen Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City, N. J.

### BEQUESTS

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## NECROLOGY

Elected	
Oct. 14, 1915—George A. Blauvelt	Oct. 14, 1920
Mar. 9, 1911—Josiah W. Dolson	Oct. 14, 1921
Dec. 9, 1915—Henry J. Bogardus, M.D.	Oct. 14, 1922
Nov. 30, 1890—Charlton R. Gulick, M.D.	Oct. 14, 1923
Oct. 12, 1899—Josiah A. Westervelt	Nov. 30, 1924

George A. Blauvelt was Vice-President of Rockland County in 1920 and 1921.

Henry J. Bogardus was Vice-President of Hudson County, N. J., for the year 1921 and 1922.

## ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees, held on December 11, 1924, the following were elected as members of the Society:

October 11, 1924—John Allen Rapelje, Telephone Engineer, 456 Rockaway Avenue, Boonton, N. J. By James S. Polhemus and Frank Hasbrouck.

October 11, 1924—John Rapelje, Civil Engineer, retired, Hopewell Junction, N. Y. By Alex. G. Brinkerhoff and Frank Hasbrouck.

October 20, 1924—Stephen Van Pelt Quackenbush, Treasurer, 916 Sunset Street, Scranton, Pa. By James A. Lansing and Douglas Taylor Lansing.

October 26, 1924—Frederic Franklyn Van de Water, Writer, 311 West 95th Street, New York, N. Y. By George Roe Van de Water and Frederic R. Keator.

November 25, 1924—Samuel Burt Van Sichen (Nephew), Warehouseman, 8841 Crestwood Avenue, Hollis Park Gardens, L. I. By Garrett M. Van Sichen and G. Elmer Van Sichen.

November 25, 1924—John Harold Hendrickson, Cashier, Atlantic Street, Keyport, N. J. By Aaron S. Van Buskirk and Arthur S. Van Buskirk.

November 25, 1924—John Leon Schanck, Merchant, Maple Place, Keyport, N. J. By Arthur S. Van Buskirk and Gilbert Taylor Van Mater.

November 28, 1924—Rollins Bogardus (Son), Insurance Inspector, Lincoln Park, N. J. By Henry L. Bogardus and Reynier J. Wortendyke.

November 21, 1924—Johnston Niven Hegeman (Son), Finance, Jamestown, N. Y. By Frederic R. Keator and De Witt Van Buskirk.

December 4, 1924—Albert Eugene Van Houten, Real Estate and Insurance, 1 Livingston Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. By George D. Van Houten and Martin E. Blauvelt.

## THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., MEMBERS

December 9th, 1924

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Hudson County Branch was held in the Carteret Club, Jersey City, N. J., on the evening of

December 9th, 1924. Transaction of routine business and election of officers was first had. The President, Mr. J. Warren Vreeland, presided. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Clarence G. Newkirk, Dr. H. H. Brinkerhoff acted as temporary Secretary.

The new officers elected for the year 1925 were: President, Mr. A. A. Van Winkle; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. H. H. Brinkerhoff.

At the conclusion of the meeting, dinner was served by the Steward of the Carteret Club. Following the dinner, the guest of the evening, Rev. Dr. James S. Kittell, Minister of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen, Jersey City, gave a very interesting talk on "Old Holland" and her traditions. De Witt Van Buskirk, President of The Holland Society, and a member of the Hudson County Branch, spoke of the parent society and urged co-operation and loyalty to the New York Society. Short addresses were also delivered by the retiring president, Mr. J. Warren Vreeland, Mr. Daniel Van Winkle, Mr. Benjamin T. Van Alen and Mr. Russell A. Coykendall. The new President, Mr. A. A. Van Winkle, requested the hearty support of all the members and said that he hoped that during the coming year at least a few new members might be added to the roster.

The following committee was appointed to arrange for a suitable "Holland Night," to take place at the Old Bergen Church, where an exhibition of old Dutch hierlooms, etc., will be held: Dr. H. H. Brinkerhoff, Chairman, Daniel Van Winkle, Benjamin T. Van Alen, Russell A. Coykendall, Dr. Charles P. Opdyke. It is hoped that this will be a very interesting evening for the old Church.

The following members were present: A. A. Van Winkle, Daniel Van Winkle, Thomas Van Winkle, J. Warren Vreeland, Benjamin T. Van Alen, De Witt Van Buskirk, H. H. Brinkerhoff, M.D., J. J. Brinkerhoff, R. J. Vreeland, C. L. Vreeland, Howard R. Vreeland, N. D. Wortendyke, Richard G. Sip, Perlee Van Tassell, Archie Van Tassell, C. P. Opdyke, M.D., C. A. Newkirk, Russell A. Coykendall, J. P. Van Cleef and S. M. Ten Broeck.

The Secretary announces that it is with sincere regret and deep sorrow that he is compelled to report the death of two of the most enthusiastic members of the Branch, both of whom have been Presidents of the Branch and Vice-Presidents of the New York Society: Mr. Charles M. Vreeland and Dr. Henry J. Bogardus.

By a rule of the Hudson County Branch, the election of President of the Branch carries with it the recommendation that such President be elected Vice-President for Hudson County in The Holland Society of New York. Following that rule, Mr. A. A. Van Winkle has been recommended for Vice-President from Hudson County.





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Dr. H. H. Brinkerhoff  
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A. A. Van Winkle; Sec-  
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Van Winkle, Thomas Van  
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Van Buskirk, H. H. Brin-  
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Ward R. Vreeland, N. D.  
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r. A. A. Van Winkle  
ed for Vice-President



## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York.

Vol. III.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1925

No. 3

### ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on April 6, 1925, at 8:00 p. m., in the North Ballroom at the Hotel Astor, Broadway and 44th Street, New York. President De Witt Van Buskirk, after giving a report of his administration during the past year, called for the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Nominating Committee. The regular ticket of the Nominating Committee was presented by its Chairman, Arthur H. Van Brunt, and duly elected. President-elect James S. Polhemus was escorted to the platform by Arthur H. Van Brunt and William Brinkerhoff, and invested by the retiring President with the presidential badge. Mr. Polhemus, before assuming the Chair, thanked the Society for the honor which had been conferred upon him, and spoke of certain objects which the Society should seek to attain.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"WHEREAS, De Witt Van Buskirk completes his term as President of The Holland Society of New York at this Annual Meeting, April 6, 1925, having been elected to that office in 1923, re-elected in 1924 and after having served as Treasurer of the Society from 1919 to 1923; be it

*Resolved*, That the congratulations of his fellow members be extended to him upon his successful administration which has been marked by its vision, energy and accomplishment of important work, particularly the extension of the Society's activities; that, on his retirement, the Society hereby expresses its grateful appreciation of his faithful service and devotion to its interests, not only as President but as Treasurer, and wishes him all happiness for the future."

The usual reports of committees followed.

Mr. Joseph F. Simmons presented to the Society a bronze medal struck in Holland to

commemorate the 25th anniversary of the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina. Mr. Simmons spoke as follows in making the presentation:

"Time flies, and if it were not for the archives which stand as a permanent bodyguard against forgetfulness, many noteworthy events in history and our lives could not be preserved as so many milestones on the road of evolution that our descendants will have to walk after us.

"When, as a delegate of your Society, I witnessed the solemn atmosphere in Holland in the fall of 1923, when the people of that country were celebrating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the coronation of their beloved Queen Wilhelmina, I decided that something, even though very small, should be brought back by me to these shores for your archives as a souvenir and embodiment of the spirit which prevailed in these days among the members of this organization which is linked with so many ties to our Dutch friends. What could be more appropriate than a bronze medal showing Her Majesty the Queen as she looked twenty-five years after her ascending the throne on September 6, 1898? Born on August 31, 1880, as a descendant of William the Silent, Prince of Orange-Nassau, she became Queen of the Netherlands at the age of ten. But, until she came of age, her mother, Queen Emma, of the House of Waldeck-Pyrmont, acted as Regent for her daughter. From her address on that memorable 6th day of September, 1898, I wish to cite only the oath she took:

"I swear that I will defend and preserve with all my power the independence and the territory of the Kingdom, that I will protect the general and individual rights and liberties of all my subjects, and that I will use all the means confided to me by the law, to maintain and foster the general and individual well being, as a good Queen should do. So help me, God Almighty."

"Should not we say: We swear that we will defend and preserve with all our power the





# THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, JAMES S. POLHEMUS  
25 East 22nd Street  
New York

Secretary, FREDERIC R. KEATOR  
90 West Street  
New York

Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK  
181 Montague Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ties existing between this country and the Netherlands? Just think of the celebrations which will take place next year: The 300th year commemoration of the founding of New York City by the Hollanders. Just think what this fact only means—the founding of New York, the greatest metropolis of the world!

"The Holland Society has, among other things, been organized to preserve information respecting the early history and settlement of the City and State of New York by the Dutch. You have an archive in which you preserve books, monographs, etc., relating to the Dutch. I hope that the medal which I can offer you today, as handed to me by the committee for the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen, of which committee Dr. G. A. W. ter Pelkwyk in the Hague was the Chairman, is a welcome addition to your collection.

"The medal, of which only a hundred copies have been struck and which is destined to honor societies and persons, has been made by the Koninklijke Nederlandsche Edelmetael Bedryven, in Utrecht, Holland. The effigy of H. M. the Queen is by the Dutch sculptor Toon Dupuis, and the other side has been projected by the sculptor Ingenhousz."

Mr. William Leverich Brower moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Simmons for his interesting gift. Motion was duly carried.

At the conclusion of the business of the meeting a collation was served.

## NECROLOGY

Elected	Died
Dec. 14, 1899—Evert Suydam	Dec. 5, 1924
Mar. 12, 1914—Hubert S. Wynkoop	Dec. 13, 1924
Oct. 27, 1887—Rear Ad. Wm. K. Van Reyden	Dec. 22, 1924
June 9, 1898—Philip Van Alstine	Jan. 15, 1925
Mar. 10, 1921—Frederic E. Underhill	Jan. 16, 1925

Rear Admiral William K. Van Reyden was Vice-President for the United States Navy from 1891 to 1895 and from 1922 until his death.

## ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees, held on March 12, 1925, the following were elected as members of the Society:

January 15, 1925—John Henry Van Siden, Carpenter, 33 Kouwenhoven Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Charles L. Schenck and T. Schenck Remsen.

January 19, 1925—William Harper Suydam, Banker, 645 East 23d Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Charles L. Schenck and Henry D. Lott.

January 26, 1925—Frank Chanfrau Kip, Manufacturer's Agent, 661 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. By Henry S. Pruyn, Jr. and Christopher Van Deventer.

January 27, 1925—George Payn Quackenbos (Son), High School Teacher, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y. By John D. Quackenbos, M. D., and Henry L. Bogert.

January 30, 1925—Edgar Wallace Schermerhorn, Bonds and Investments, Florence Avenue, Bayside, L. I. By Charles L. Schenck and N. I. Schermerhorn.

February 24, 1925—Hendrick Rycken Suydam (Grandson), Broker, 103 East 86th Street, New York, N. Y. By Norman Wyckoff Van Nostrand and Frederick D. Suydam.

February 24, 1925—Stanley Congdon Miller, (Nephew), Bell Tel. Lab., Inc., 164 Morris Avenue West, Mountain Lakes, N. J. By Geo. C. Miller and Frederic R. Keator.

February 25, 1925—Clare Walker Banta, Banker, 1526 Francisco Street, San Francisco, Calif. By Henry S. Kiersted and Edwin Perry Banta.

March 11, 1925—Stephen Gay Van Hoesen, Custom Broker, Fanwood, N. J. By Lamar Van Syckel and Pierre H. De Pew.

March 11, 1925—Walter Hamilton Van Hoesen, Custom Broker, Fanwood, N. J. By Lamar Van Syckel and Pierre H. De Pew.

## HOW THE DUTCH CAME TO THEIR OWN

By EDWARD NILES\*

Fact and fiction have much in common. They are not identical. When they diverge, the popular attitude is "so much the worst for fact." Milton's Satan wins out rather than that of Scripture.

Compilers of text books and moving picture films, rather than bother with documentary evidence, label "history" their sober borrowings from Washington Irving's masterpiece of humorous English Literature, "Knickerbocker's New York." That Dutch and English Colonial conflicts abruptly closed with the raid of 1664 on New Amsterdam by James, then Duke of York, is preposterous, as that Belgium definitely and quite gratefully accepted as deliverers the German rapists of Brussels in 1914.

What is truth?

Louwerse writes of the Seventeenth Century's second half, "This Golden age of the Netherlands was no poetical imagining but an actuality." Its living painters included Rembrandt, Franz Hals, Jan Steen, Paul Potter, van Ostade, Ruysdael, Hobbema, Gerard Dou. Vondel and Jacob Cats led its literary, Gomar and Arminius its theological, efflorescence. Its five universities, planted during the eighty years struggle against Spain, bore exuberantly. The commons were king; well educated as the nobility, more tenacious of their rights.

Within twenty-five years, the population had increased twenty-five per cent through the influx of Protestant, Papist, Jew fugitives

\*The author of the above article is the minister of the First Reformed Church of Newtown, Elmhurst, New York City.





er, CHARLES L. SCHENCK  
81 Montague Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

gar Wallace Schermer-  
stments, Florence Ave-  
By Charles L. Schenck  
rn.

Hendrick Rycken Suy-  
er, 103 East 86th Street,  
Norman Wyckoff Van  
D. Suydam.

Stanley Congdon Miller,  
Lab, Inc., 164 Morris  
Lakes, N. J. By  
F. R. Keator.

Clare Walker Banta,  
Street, San Francisco,  
K. Sted and Edwin Perry

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## DUTCH CAME TO THEIR OWN

W. D. NILES

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from their bigoted persecutors in England, Germany, France, Flanders, Austria, Spain and Portugal. These immigrants for conscience sake converted the cities into modernized versions of Babel. The industries, skill, moral stamina thus injected stimulated every phase of industrial, intellectual, religious life. With ships on every sea, burghers dressed and lived better than most princes elsewhere, read discriminately. Their viewpoints were untrammelled by conventionalities.

The colonists of New Netherlands in 1664, speaking eighteen different languages, were of such antecedents, education, calibre.

These pioneers of progress in the duller, damper atmosphere of Holland were not metamorphized into placid poltroons by settlement in the heart of America's nerve tonic belt.

Queen Elizabeth promulgated the colonial doctrine, "Prescription without possession is of no avail," which James I affirmed in the dictum, "Occupancy confers a good title by the laws of Nature and nations."

The States General of the Netherlands, believing this English insistence against Spanish claims was settled policy, first occupied the Hudson valley, over a century after the Italian, Cabot, sailing under an English flag, had passed along the coast without landing.

Cromwell, in 1655, ratified the boundaries agreed upon by a joint English and Dutch Colonial Commission. Charles Stuart, in gratitude over the refusal of the Netherlands to be bulldozed by threat of war into delivering him over to the tender mercies of the Lord Protector, solemnly promised to respect the colonial integrity of his hosts "when and if" he secured his crown.

After he became a merry monarch, his pet Navigation Laws were sadly inefficient because of the alien settlement sandwiched between New England and Virginia. He yearned to have a charterless province as base of operations against his refractory trans-Atlantic subjects. His courtiers curried favor by lampooning the homely virtues of the Dutch in contrast with the gay life of Paris.

The response was hearty to every suggestion like this of Dryden's:

"As Cato fruits of Afric did display,  
Let us before our eyes Dutch Indies lay.  
All loyal English will, like him, conclude  
Let Caesar live and Carthage be subdued."

The "perfidious rogue," Sir George Downing, when Cromwell's ambassador to The Hague, had tried every scheme to kidnap the fugitive Charles. He saved his job by sudden conversion into extreme hater of republics, and craftily fanned the fire of filching.

"The Royal Africa Company for operation Africa and America," hastily and secretly formed, pounced on Cabo Corso with twenty-two men-of-war.

The pretense was Holland's interference with the slave trade headed by James, heir to the throne, because his king-brother lacked legitimate children. The Lord Chancellor admitted that the one hundred and thirty

Dutch vessels peacefully trading in English ports were seized "without the shadow of justice."

A secret patent, with a treasury warrant for \$4,000, conferred despotic right on the Duke of York to "take and rule the Colony on Manhattan Island" if his fleet could possess it. The inquisitive Dutch ambassador was assured officially that the covertly mobilized fleet his spies had discovered "meant no harm to Dutch interests, but was to tranquilize" rebellious New England. The colonists, who had been petitioning the States General for more troops, were sent this assurance and Stuyvesant, satisfied all was well, went up the Mohawk to confer with the Indians.

The fleet did go to Boston to allay any lingering suspicion. It soon slipped away in the night, to reappear with its 100 loaded cannon, 500 regulars and a full complement of marines all ready for battle, before the settlement of 8,000, defended by 150 soldiers, 500 pounds of powder and a fort built for defence against the Indians.

The rumor that, in their rear, were troops from Connecticut with a contingent of red men, intensified the mingled amazement and dismay. The indignant protest of the just returned Governor, though faultless in its logic against such piracy upon a friendly nation, did not change right into might. Wholesome respect for Dutch courage prompted the offer of liberal terms for bloodless submission.

It took seventeen days of parley between the absurdly unequal forces before the inevitable was accepted.

Then, like Marquette, when overwhelmed by the Spaniards a few years before, after the thrilling defense of Ostende, Stuyvesant was accorded the honors of war in recognition of his valor; marching out on his wooden leg at the head of his handful of soldiers whose banners were flying, band playing, guns on shoulder. An official investigation, presided over by Receiver Cornelis van Ruyven, exonerated him from all censure "because no man is bound to perform impossibilities."

"The Gideon" carried back, with the repatriated troops, an earnest letter to the States General urging reconquest, signed by "the poor, sorrowing, abandoned Commonality."

The first words of the English king, on hearing his plot had succeeded, were, "Now I must face the Dutch ambassador." He had abundant reason for his nervousness. Despite his many assurances that the act was a private affair and unauthorized, and even after the head of the company was ostentatiously jailed in the Tower, Ambassador Van Gogh kept insisting that "fair words and equivocations are insufficient atonement for what has been seized in such robber-like fashion without any right or shadow of right in the world."

Stuyvesant, called to The Hague, presented such facts as intensified the rapid fire demands for the return of the stolen province.

Louis XIV, Holland's reluctant ally, vainly attempted to prevent the war that followed England's "impudence and lying disclaimer of responsibility." DeRuyter returned from the recapture of Cabo Corso and other victories





in Africa, with Evertsen and Tromp to clear the Channel of English. Krynnsen ravaged Virginia. Surinam became Dutch. Privateers picked prizes right out of New York Bay. The shallowness of the Thames saved from another exile the royal Charles, chasing moths with his courtesans; but not "The Royal Charles," pride of the navy, from prize exhibit in Holland. Macaulay characterizes the resultant Treaty of Breda as "very different from that which Cromwell was in the habit of signing." Against New England's bitter protest, France regained Nova Scotia. The wealth-consuming New Netherland was traded for the wealth-producing province ever since known as Dutch Guiana, and the two largest spice islands of the Moluccas.

Cowed by the humiliated, exasperated Commons, the king banished for life his favorite Clarendon, and allied himself with Sweden and the hated Dutch. French money, however, soon bought up the notorious "Cabal." Charles, at a secret meeting in Calais with Louis XIV, sold his support of Protestantism and Holland for a pension and a new mistress. The first evidence of this *volte face* was the treacherous seizure of Dutch vessels anchored in English ports.

Evelyn's Diary gives as the reason "because Holland exceeds us in industry and in all things but envy."

Two hundred thousand French drove back 20,000 Dutch until the invaders' camp fires illumined Amsterdam. Worthy of the first William of Orange was young William of Orange's reply to the Duke of Buckingham's, "Do you not see that your country is lost?" "There is a sure way never to see it lost, and that is to die in the last ditch." While Orange was opening the dykes, DeRuyter's 75 ships scattered the enemies' 250 at the Helder. When the Duke of York went down to defeat at Solisbury, Nicholls, his tool in the seizure of New Netherlands, was killed. Commodore Cornelius Evertsen permanently annexed St. Eustatius; then, joining forces with Admiral Jacob Benkes, captured 85 English and French vessels along the Virginia coast.

Hearing from prisoners taken in the James River that New York was ripe fruit, "all their cry was for retaking their own."

The Acting Governor's S. O. S. call to Lovelace, in Boston on colonial business, the Governor contemptuously characterized "one of Manning's larrums." The dismay of the politicians, as the avenging fleet hove in sight, was not so great as the delight of the people. For nine years these citizens of a republic had been subjects of a dictator's whim. Formerly, their appeal to the States General had always been granted hearing. Their representations to Westminster were regularly ignored.

The Duke of York's underlings had ruined their commerce, blotted out their factories, violated the capitulation guarantees, carried out the secret instructions to give the Dutch no share in the government. The soldiers had shown "great insolence and insults." The king was distrusted as in sympathy with his brother's Romanism. Discontent teemed along the North River.

Though the town was placarded with appeals to the reputed beneficiaries of English rule, only one person volunteered. He was a blacksmith, offered phenomenal wages to repair the hundred cannon. Eluding the guards, many carried information to their deliverers. The pompous, lonesome Manning's inquiry as to the fleet's purpose was crisply answered, "We have come for our own and our own we shall have."

Training his guns on the fort, Evertsen told the envoys, as he turned over his hour glass, "If you don't surrender before the last sand is run out, we shall fire." In the meantime, 600 troops landed in the rear, joined by 400 armed burghers, backed General Colve's demand, "Pull down that flag within fifteen minutes or we march on and give you no quarter." Manning wept over the unconditional surrender which a later military commission characterized "a shame and derision to our English nation as has not been heard of, as if our Englishmen had lost all their spirits." Had there been the poetic justice of witnessing the have seen the poetic justice of witnessing the redcoats, stripped of weapons, marched out at sundown through the same gate he had led his little band with banners flying to their shed while these captures in open war were marched back to the English church converted into a military prison.

These flying Dutchmen were too busy for heavy dinners and peaceful smoking Church Warden pipes. Although some towns on Long Island, where the majority were English, grumbled, within a month, the restoration was complete from Canada to Maryland, and without the firing of a gun. Indian chiefs vied with each other to welcome back their old friends.

Colve, selected Governor, responded to a haughty letter concerning the Connecticut boundary line, "I cannot believe it possible that so impertinent and absurd writing emanates from the Governor of such a province. I will therefore regard it as a forgery, deeming it unworthy of response." To Winthrop's protest over the seizure of four ships in retaliation for the sack of a wrecked Dutch schooner, Colve spiritedly cited outrages of the English on the island of Ter Schelling, "towards poor fishermen and farmers," closing, with bitter irony, "Our navies have had abundant opportunities to cause great damage, yea ruin, to whole countries under your flag, but have exhibited no inclination thereto, which was not the case with your nation." Such retort was not framed to produce friendly relations, though the crews were sent home at their captors' expense.

While Massachusetts favored a Protestant rule on the Hudson, even if foreign, rather than that of the Roman Catholic Duke of York, New England in general expected that "the Dutch will not be suffered to sit down here in the centre of the King's dominions."

The situation was precarious with the Dutch outnumbered 15 to 1 by the combined English and French in North America.

"Give us reinforcements," appealed the islands of Manhattan and Nassau (Long





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Island) to the States General; "that enemies  
from the North and from the South as well as  
from without, who hanker after our substance  
which God and Nature have granted us and  
who meditate upon our total ruin, may not  
succeed." When the fleet sailed away to fur-  
ther conquest, only the 40-gun frigate "Zee-  
hout," was left behind. The fort was their  
main defense. So, many brought provisions;  
others contributed labor and material.

The huddling dwellings, stores and Lutheran  
church were cleared away to give unobstructed  
use for the 190 new cannon. Boys, "of whom  
multitudes are on the public streets," were  
forbidden "to come to, in, or on the ramparts."  
Entering or leaving the city, except through  
the gates, was punishable with death. Hogs  
had roamed at will, undermining the fort. A  
fine equal to the animal's value, half going to  
the informer, speedily broke up the nuisance.  
On the tax list to provide for defense and  
good roads, Frederick Philipson, Cornelius  
Steenwyck, Nicholas DeMoyen are appraised  
at more than 50,000 florins each; and the  
valuations total the snug sum of 832,000 florins.

Loyelace came back to reassume rule, igno-  
rant of the speedy conquest, to be imprisoned  
for private debts and, a little later, shipped to  
Massachusetts. The property of all bona fide  
settlers remained undisturbed.

Business continued as usual the day after  
the change of flags. Burgomeester, Schepens,  
Schout replaced Mayor, City Council, Sheriff  
foisted on the colony in disregard of the  
capitulation terms. These officials, so dear to  
Dutch prejudices, were chosen out of double  
the names elected "all of whom were of the  
Christian Reformed Religion as expounded in  
the Canons of the Council of Lardrecht, or at  
least favorably disposed to the same." The  
Schepens, or City Fathers, resented the intru-  
sion of an appointee of the Governor upon  
their deliberations as "contrary to the customs  
of Patria," which was their favorite term for  
the fatherland. Their unwelcome co-deliber-  
ator evidently was the minority, for every re-  
corded division had only one on the losing  
side.

The coast and river trade offered such profit  
that, to assure enough ships to protect the city,  
the owners agreed to take turns in sailing, and  
deposit the profits in a trust, with dividends  
declared yearly.

An hotel keeper, prosecuted for substituting  
a copper ring, when the owner returned to  
redeem a gold ring left in pawn for a glass of  
rum, denied that anything but a copper ring  
had been left him. The canny verdict was  
"the rum seller shall restore the gold ring,  
provided the plaintiff proves there is one."

A resident of Oyster Bay who walked the  
nearly thirty miles to the church in the fort,  
then swore during the sermon because it was  
so long, dieted in the lock-up for three days  
on bread and water. Had he again "blas-  
phemed vs. God and His Holy Word," he  
would have been branded on his tongue with  
a red-hot iron, and banished.

New Orange (so the colony was rechristen-  
ed), although the home of orthodoxy and  
tobacco, fined "fl. 2.10 sewant, smoking in

court as long as the bench is engaged in  
business."

Because hindrances to the full enjoyment by  
pious people of quiet and undistracted wor-  
ship, games, rioting, boisterous shouting of  
children, hunting, manual work were tabooed  
on the Lord's Day; the provision against Sun-  
day saloons closing, "It is not the intention of  
the above to prohibit a stranger, or even a  
burgher, from buying a drink of wine or beer  
for the assuaging of his thirst, but only to  
prevent the sitting of clubs, whereby many are  
hindered from resorting to Divine Worship."

The Schepens opened their deliberations  
with the prayer, "May we use our power for  
the common advantage of the country, the  
prosperity of the church, the protection of the  
good, the punishment of the wicked; and, as  
presents blind the eyes of the wise, therefore  
preserve our hearts from covetousness." Domine Samuel Megapolensis, returning from  
his pastorate in Holland to recover back sal-  
ary, received the doubtful encouragement that  
"whenever money was found, he, and other  
creditors of the city of the former time, would  
be paid."

The "ci-devant" Lutheran minister, present  
husband" of Mrs. Jacob Fabricius, arraigned  
for occupying a room against his wife's con-  
sent in the house left her and her children by  
her former spouse, petitioned that the case be  
conducted in Latin as he did not understand  
Dutch terms. The motion was denied on the  
ground that "good Low Dutch was good  
enough." That afternoon, Fabricius invoked  
Low Dutch law to evict Mary Droghaw from  
a tenement held in his own name. One of the  
twelve postponements in the Fabricius vs.  
Fabricius case was because "My lawyer has  
gout in his hands and cannot make out the  
necessary papers." At the trial, the wife  
touchingly described her longing for the home  
belonging to her and her children which God  
had given her, as she was very sickly and  
beladen with quattrain ague; and how through-  
out the Winter she had been obliged to sleep  
in the garret, which was truly bad for an old  
woman: all because of a drunken and con-  
stant profaner of God's name who had not  
only used force and violence but also stole.  
When her "married but unfaithful husband"  
refused the court order to turn over the keys,  
both parties were adjured, "Comport your-  
selves as you ought, that you may win back  
each other's affection." The wife was allo-  
cated fl. 1500 in her own right, the rest of the  
fortune to be in common between her and the  
children. Within a month, the militant min-  
ister broke into the house by force and left  
there a chest, after he had "wickedly stricken  
on the cheek the maid servant." Overpowered  
by deputy Schouts, all the way to jail he kept  
shouting that he was tired of schout, burgo-  
master and all of them and would do as he  
pleased. In consideration of his gray hairs  
and his former position, Fabricius was re-  
quired to ask pardon of the insulted officers  
and pay a fine, "although he deserved to be  
perpetually banished." While this case was  
pending, for officiating at a wedding without  
giving the prescribed three weeks' notice, he





was suspended from the ministerial privileges for one year. Unabashed, he petitioned at least the privilege of baptizing children. This being denied, deprived of all fees, he sensibly became reconciled with his rich and, presumably, buxom wife.

This glimpse of New Orange in 1674 indicates the firm, genial rule of Colve. Even those whose "nations" were bitterly fighting Holland adapted themselves placidly to the restoration.

One day in the early Spring, strangers coming over the Boston Road brought rumors that peace had been declared, which included the colony's cession to England. The bearers were rescued from the mob and imprisoned for safe keeping, to be released on condition that they "keep their mouths shut from that time forth."

It was resolved in mass meeting that neither the States General nor the Prince of Orange had any right to trade them for a richer colony; that they would establish a republic and maintain it by fighting "so long as we can stand with one leg and fight with one hand."

The hated news was correct because, as the ship bearing the tidings of Evertsen's conquest was captured at sea, the Dutch did not know they had come back to their own until after their Peace Commissioners at Westminster had agreed upon mutual restoration of all conquests since 1670.

Every side was worn out by the long protracted fighting. France had no solid footing in the flooded Netherlands. The loss of 2700 ships so cooled the martial ardor in the ex-mistress of the seas that Parliament refused further war grants, threatened the Cabal with impeachment. Stadtholder William, brother-in-law and nephew of England's king, the ultra Protestants already regarded as the rightful successor to that crown. Holland's immediate need was to rebuild dykes, restore East and West India trade. She questioned the ability of her tiny country to successfully cultivate all the colonies that had blossomed so exuberantly. This unexpected good fortune, her representatives used with master finesse to detach the English from the dreaded French. "To manifest to your Majesty the special esteem which we entertain for your friendship, we offer to restore so considerable a conquest as New Netherland is, and all other places and colonies won by our arms during the war, knowing that we are without hopes of receiving anything in exchange." As Charles II wrote his name on the final draft of the treaty, he sighed, "This signing is a thing more against my heart than the losing of my right hand." Holland loaded William of Orange with honors for his military and diplomatic exploits.

On October 15th, the "Muyll Trump" brought the orders for transfer. Calling the burghers to the Stadt Huys, the Governor broke the news, explained the reasons for the treaty, urged submission as good citizens, pointed out the folly of resistance, read the agreement between the States General and Charles II that "the inhabitants of the late

New Netherland ought not to be considered as conquered people, but as men who had passed by conveyance and convention under another sovereignty, and consequently not to be persecuted and prejudiced, and that ships be sent to convey those who wished, unrestricted by English Navigation Laws, to Patria or Surinam." Some took advantage of the repatriation opportunity. The majority stayed, their indignation at being again turned over to the "Papist" appeased by the thought that it was by the free will of the Mother Country.

The incoming Governor Andros, anchored off Staten Island, feasted the Dutch emissaries "with the best of victuals and drink," gave written guarantee of equal privileges to both nations, closing, "The soldiers being long aboard, I pray your speedy answer." Colve's suspicions of foul play being allayed after two weeks of correspondence, he absolved the officials from their oaths, lowered the flag of the United Netherlands. Fourteen years of misrule followed under James, during which he became King of England.

Then, the same Eversten who commanded the fleet delivering the colony from Dutch James, commanded the fleet delivering England from King James.

A fifth chapter in the History of New Netherland, New York, New Orange, New York, began when Jacob Leisler, former employee of the Dutch West India Company, assumed the government in the name of "His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange," to the delight of the common people.

The unsavory James was the mischief maker setting and keeping the two nations at loggerheads for a quarter of a century. Both Dutch and English had experienced the sting of defeat, the thrill of domination. With both nations under the same ruler, each felt it had fought a good fight, kept the faith.

The triumph of "Dutch William" over James II epitomizes the "peace without victory" of the natural allies, fused in the Empire Colony whose "Dutch Period" no more ended with Stuyvesant nor Colve than its "English Period" ended with Manning nor the proclamation of Leisler.

The typical Dutchman of that Seventeenth Century New Amsterdam, like the typical Dutchman of this Twentieth Century Old Amsterdam, was wiry, alert, tolerant, progressive, chivalrous. How else is he explicable?

He visioned a Middle State between what he considered the too narrow Puritan, the too broad Cavalier; providing a bigger, better asylum for liberty than even the Free Netherlands; reproducing its written constitution, public schools, equality of opportunity, religious and civic freedom under a red, white, blue banner: with a wealthier exchange than Amsterdam, a busier commerce than Rotterdam, a more learned scholarship than Leyden, a more cosmopolitan culture than the Hague.

So far as Greater New York actualizes this dream, the indebtedness is to the House of Orange rather than that of Stuart.







## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York.

Vol. III.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1925

No. 4

### DEATH OF SECRETARY KEATOR

With most profound sorrow, announcement is made of the death, following a serious operation, at the Polyclinic Hospital, New York City, on the eighteenth of May last, of Mr. Frederic Rose Keator, who for so long has been the efficient Secretary of this Society.

Mr. Keator was elected a member of The Holland Society December 9th, 1909, became Corresponding Secretary on April 6th, 1917, Recording Secretary April 8th, 1918, and was elected a Trustee October 14th, 1920.

Mr. Keator was born in Rock Island, Illinois, June 20th, 1878, the son of Samuel Jerman Keator and Cara Church More, and came into The Holland Society in right of his descent from Melchert Claessen (Kater), who, prior to 1675, emigrated from Amsterdam to New Amsterdam and later settled at Marbletown, Ulster County, New York.

Mr. Keator was a member of the Bar of the State of New York, having studied at the Harvard Law School following his graduation from Yale University in 1902, his admission to practice having taken place in 1910.

He was keenly interested in genealogy, had made a very thorough study of the records of Dutch colonization in America and at the time of his death had under preparation a history of his own family.

As Secretary of this Society, Mr. Keator, by his uniform courtesy and the efficiency with which he performed the important duties of that office, became greatly endeared to all with whom he came in contact, and the Society, in his death, has lost a most loyal officer and member, and one who will be greatly missed.

### VICE-PRESIDENT FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY

At the Trustees' meeting, held on June 11th, 1925, Captain Lewis Sayre Van Duzer was elected Vice-President for the United States Navy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, Jr.

### SECRETARY

At the same meeting of the Board, the Trustees elected Walter M. Meserole Secretary to take the place of Frederic R. Keator, who died on May 18th, 1925.

### NECROLOGY

Elected	Died
Dec. 7, 1888—Charles F. Van Inwegen	Mar. 14, 1925
Dec. 20, 1886—Rev. Dr. George Roe Van De Water	
Dec. 12, 1895—Warren C. Van Slyke	Mar. 15, 1925
Mar. 28, 1889—Isaac E. Hasbrouck	Apr. 7, 1925
Dec. 7, 1888—William H. H. Amerman	Apr. 15, 1925
Dec. 9, 1909—Frederic Rose Keator	May 13, 1925
Oct. 29, 1891—John Warren Hardenbergh	May 18, 1925
Mar. 27, 1890—John Schureman Sutphen	May 19, 1925
Oct. 24, 1885—Andrew J. Onderdonk	May 23, 1925
June 9, 1904—Daniel Andrew Hegeman	May 23, 1925
Dec. 20, 1910—Roland Inslee Hopper	May 25, 1925
Dec. 18, 1923—Lieut. Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, Jr.	May 28, 1925
	May 29, 1925

Charles F. Van Inwegen was Vice-President for Orange County from 1893 to 1894 and from 1901 to 1903.

John Warren Hardenbergh was Vice-President for Hudson County, N. J., from 1901 to 1902.

Andrew J. Onderdonk was Vice-President for Nassau County from 1921 until his death.

Lieutenant Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, Jr., was elected Vice-President for the United States Navy at the last Annual Meeting.

### ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees, held on June 11, 1925, the following were elected as members of the Society:

April 2, 1925—Remsen Bleeker Ostrander, Lawyer, 243 Lakeview Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I. By L. B. Ostrander and Edward M. Van Buren.

April 23, 1925—James Ferguson Vreeland (Son), Schedule Engineer, 68 Sterling Avenue, White Plains, N. Y. By Herbert H. Vreeland and Herbert H. Vreeland, Jr.





## THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

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President, JAMES S. POLHEMUS  
25 East 22nd Street  
New York

Secretary, WALTER M. MESEROLE  
90 West Street  
New York

Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK  
181 Montague Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 23, 1925—Thomas Reed Vreeland (Son), Banker, 80 Spring Street, Albany, N. Y. By Herbert H. Vreeland and Herbert H. Vreeland, Jr.

April 23, 1925—Alfred Elting (Son), Student, New Paltz, N. Y. By Jacob Elting and Frank Hasbrouck.

May 7, 1925—Daniel A. Hasbrouck, Real Estate Broker, New Paltz, N. Y. By Frank J. Le Fevre and J. Wilson Poucher.

May 8, 1925—Clement Sweatman Keator, Advertising, 394 N. Fullerton Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J. By Frederic R. Keator and William C. Keator.

### BOOKS

The Society has recently received these accessions to its library:

Mrs. M. W. Harris, of New York, has presented thirty-eight volumes of "Vaderlandsch Woordenboek," by Jacobus Kok, published at Amsterdam in 1788.

Mrs. Hopper Striker Mott, of New York, has presented "The New York of Yesterday. A Descriptive Narrative of Old Bloomingdale" (1908), by Hopper Striker Mott.

Mr. Frederick Van Wyck has presented "Keskachauge or The First White Settlement on Long Island" (1924), by himself.

Rutgers College has presented "A History of Rutgers College, 1766-1924," by William H. S. Demarest.

Mr. William Leverich Brower has presented a set of "Year Books of the Collegiate Church in the City of New York."

By purchase these books have been acquired: "Harmanus Bleecker. An Albany Dutchman, 1779-1849" (1924), by Harriet Langdon Pruyn Rice.

"History of the United Netherlands" (1861), two volumes, by John Lothrop Motley.

"The Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate of Holland" (1879), two volumes, by John Lothrop Motley.

"Documents Relating to New Netherland, 1624-1626. In the Henry E. Huntington Library" (1924).

"Old Gravestones of Dutchess County, N. Y." (1924), nineteen thousand inscriptions, collected and edited by J. Wilson Poucher, M.D., and Helen Wilkinson Reynolds.

"A Biographical History of Lancaster County, Pa." (1872), by Alex. Harris.

"The Manors and Historic Homes of the Hudson Valley" (1924), by Harold Donaldson Eberlein.

By exchange these books have been acquired: "The Historical Record. The Early History of Wyoming Valley, Pa." fourteen volumes.

"History of Pennsylvania" (1876), by William H. Egle, M.D.

"History of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania" (1873), by Emily C. Blackman.

"History of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming Counties, Pa." (1880).

Again the Secretary earnestly invites the members and friends of the Society to remember its library. Gifts of books are greatly desired. Such presentation works need not relate to the Netherlands and New Netherland, although they constitute our special field and we, of course, desire to enlarge our collection along those lines. General historical works, general genealogical works, state, town, county and local histories, family genealogies, historical collections, vital records, colony and town records—all are most acceptable, and whether the bindings are badly worn or not, because such books can be rebound by the Society. Have you not in your possession books of this character which you can very well spare to build up the Society library? A copy of Riker's "Annals of Newtown" is especially desired.

### JOINT MEETING OF TRUSTEES AND VICE-PRESIDENTS, MAY 8, 1925

The Annual Joint Meeting of the Trustees and Vice-Presidents of the Society was held on May 8th, 1925, at the Union League Club, New York City. There were present: President James Suydam Polhemus; Trustees, William L. Brower, Henry L. Bogert, Walter M. Meserole, Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, Charles L. Schenck, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Francis J. Vander Beek, John de C. Van Etten and John E. Van Nostrand; Vice-Presidents, William L. Brower, New York County; Walter M. Meserole, Kings County; Peter A. H. Voorhis, Westchester County; William B. Elmendorf, Albany County; Andrew J. Onderdonk, Nassau County; Walter L. Suydam, Suffolk County; George C. Miller, Central New York; Arthur A. Van Winkle, Hudson County, N. J.; Dr. Bevier Hasbrouck Slegt, Essex County, N. J.; Rev. Dr. William Harman Van Allen, New England; and Lt. Col. Cleveland Coxé Lansing for U. S. Army.

The President reported that Secretary Keator was kept away by conditions requiring a serious surgical operation in the immediate future, and that Mark G. Du Bois, Vice-President for Dutchess County, was also absent by reason of serious illness. Regrets were received from ex-President Van Buskirk, from Nicholas I. Schermerhorn, Vice-President for Schenectady County, from Edward F. Schenck, Vice-President for the Pacific Coast, from Charles A. Van Winkle, Vice-President for Bergen County, N. J., and from Trustee Lott. The absence of Secretary Keator made it necessary to appoint a Secretary pro tem, and





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Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK  
181 Montague Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Henry L. Bogert was, on motion, appointed for that purpose.

President Polhemus, addressing the meeting, stated that its purpose, like those which had preceded it, was to enable the Vice-Presidents and Trustees to meet each other, discuss measures to promote the welfare of the Society, and especially that the Trustees might learn the views of the centers which were represented by Vice-Presidents.

It was voted unanimously that those present had learned with great regret about the illness of Secretary Keator, and that the Secretary pro tem be instructed to present to their highly esteemed recording officer their expression of regret for his enforced absence from the meeting of Trustees and Vice-Presidents, together with their warmest regard and their earnest hope that his restoration to health and strength might be rapid and complete.

The Minutes of the meeting of 1924 were then read and approved.

The most important subject of the conference was the discussion of the report by Chairman Van Brunt of a committee of the Trustees appointed to make recommendations as to the possibility and advisability of applying some part of the annual dues paid for membership in the Society in some way to be of special benefit to the members not resident in the metropolitan district. Mr. Van Brunt stated that, as the matter was one on which the views of the Vice-Presidents would be of great value, an explanatory letter with copies of the report had been sent to each of the Vice-Presidents with the call of the meeting, and the Vice-Presidents in turn gave to the meeting their comments on the general subject of making membership of the Society of greater value to residents at a distance from New York City. After full discussion, it was voted that the report be received and approved and that the meeting recommend to the Trustees that they adopt a procedure substantially in harmony with the recommendations of the report, the gist of the report being that, in centers located beyond a fifty-mile radius from New York where local branches were organized, there should be remitted to the treasurer of those local branches from the dues of the parent society at the rate of \$3.00 per member in the local branches, to be expended by the local branches in the upbuilding of their organizations and in ways that would be attractive to members living in such localities. It is hoped that the Trustees may see their way to do something concrete along these lines in the near future.

The meeting also received with favor a suggestion on the part of one of the Vice-Presidents that the Trustees be requested to offer a prize for the best essay from a high school student on a definite historical subject.

Several other matters along the line of increasing the value of the Society to the membership generally were discussed, and the meeting concluded with a collation.

SOME DUTCH MIGRATIONS

A recent article by one of our most gifted writers on local history contains references to the exodus from Kings County to New Jersey in the early part of the eighteenth century, and states that in the opinion of the author it was chiefly due to the dissatisfaction of the younger generation of the Dutch towns of Long Island with the treatment accorded to Jacob Leisler.

One must admit that his argument proves conclusively that the political motives cited must have been influential in directing so many to find new homes in the then virgin land of Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth Counties, but it only accounts in part for the really great migrations from Kings County in that period, whether the moving causes or the destinations of the migrants be considered.

Kings County (made up of the five Dutch towns, Brooklyn, Flatbush, Flatlands, New Utrecht and Bushwick, and the English town of Gravesend) contains some forty thousand acres of land and the Assessment List of 1683 (Doc. Hist. N. Y. Vol. II) shows that less than one-fourth of that area was taxed, although both meadow and upland were included in the list at equal valuations.

The ratio of taxed land to total area for the several towns was: Brooklyn, 17 per cent.; Bushwick, 25 per cent.; Flatbush, 47 per cent.; Flatlands, 33 per cent.; New Utrecht, 20 per cent.; Gravesend, 40 per cent. The untaxed portions included the Common Woodlands and meadows that had not yet been partitioned and much swamp land that could never be brought under cultivation, a fact also true of a great portion of the woodland.

The census of 1738, taken when the migrations under consideration had been in progress for nearly a generation, shows 306 heads of families in Kings County. Now, it is probable that, by that date, the area under cultivation had increased materially over what the 1683 figures show, but it is quite unlikely that the 306 heads of families had farms averaging even seventy-five acres of productive land each, so how was a father to provide farms for the four or five sons of his family?

A categorical answer to that conundrum is furnished by the record of Pieter Cornelisse Wyckoff of Flatbush (New Lots), who purchased a tract of 1,200 acres in Somerset County and established his four sons there in the decade 1710-1720. It will be noted that this single purchase, made to provide farms for one man's family, had an area larger than all the taxed land in the year 1683 in either Gravesend or Bushwick, and lacking only a few acres of equalling the taxed area of either of the other four Kings County towns. This record also furnishes a clew to the conditions that made those three New Jersey counties attractive to the seeker of farms from Kings County, which were that the soil conditions and climate were the same as on the farm on which he had grown up, that the new neighborhood was being filled up by those who had been his neighbors in his old home, insuring his accustomed social surroundings, that land was plenty and that it was comparatively cheap





and capable of being easily made highly productive.

From the viewpoint of the writer, it seems quite evident that the conditions just enumerated are sufficient to explain why even at this day a directory of the three New Jersey counties contains so many of the names found in the early lists of Kings County.

But all of the expansion of the Dutch families of Kings County did not flow to New Jersey, for contemporaneous movements were taking place eastward on Long Island, notably to Cow Neck and Oyster Bay, and up both sides of the Hudson River, the Rombout Patent seeming to be particularly attractive, as evidenced by the presence of many such good Kings County names as Van Wyck, Cornell, Martense and Monfort.

The student of the history of our Dutch families cannot fail to be impressed with the way in which, in successive generations, such migrations have repeatedly taken place.

In the history of a single family, we start with an immigrant with an infant son settling in Kings County in 1663. In the third generation, the son of that immigrant infant places two sons on farms in Kings County and three in New Jersey. The son of one who went to New Jersey, having served in the Sullivan campaign against the Indians in the Revolutionary War, after the Peace settles on a farm in Seneca County. His son, after service in the War of 1812 west of the Niagara River, becomes a farmer in Niagara County; the next generation moves on into Canada to the north of Lake Erie and the next comes to rest in Michigan.

At the old home in Kings County, as well as in all the successive new homes, the process of expansion and removal continuously has been repeated and in such ways the scions of our Dutch stock have been planted in far fields.

It is not claimed that the experiences cited are at all peculiar to our Dutch stock, for it is equally true of the descendants of the pioneer settlers of all nationalities and perhaps the best excuse for printing it here is because we Dutchmen have heard it rehearsed so often as the manner in which the New England stock peopled the rest of the country that we have almost forgotten that our people also had their part in that work, but neglected to employ press agents.

It is when we consider the effect of these migrations on the character of the communities now existing at the places of first settlement that we find something that is different in Kings County than in most of the other places.

In many such places, the urge of the migration carried away the best, leaving at the old home the weakling and the faint-hearted, so that the stock remaining became greatly deteriorated; but this was never true of Kings County, because the proximity of the great city, the Metropolis of the New World, meant that the stay-at-home farmers, raising garden truck for city consumption which they marketed for cash without undue tribute to middlemen and transportation agencies, were able

to prosper far better than the more distant farmers with their more productive land; by the use of intensive methods of agriculture home keepers were able to cut the farms into much smaller units and, as time went on, the opportunities offered by the neighboring city attracted many of the young men into business and professional life, so that now, when farming is practically extinct in Kings County, we find that the roster of The Holland Society is a roll call of dominating figures in the commercial life of the nation.

DE HALVE MAEN will gladly open its columns to records of the movements of the descendants of the old Dutch settlers, hoping that data needed by prospective members for proving up their eligibility may thus be made available, and the Secretary will be glad at all times to correspond with anyone on such subjects.

#### A YANKEE'S TRIBUTE

(From the *Brooklyn Eagle*)

(Judah B. Voorhees, many years chief clerk in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, died Dec. 28, 1923, aged 96. John R. Voorhis, President of the Board of Elections, says his office will be under New Jersey trees till he is 96, July 27. Mrs. Matilda Voorhees, of Hardlet, N. J., who merely married into the family, has just celebrated her 102nd birthday.—News.)

Here's to the veterans of Voorhees connection,

Spell it which way you may choose;

Stock of the Dutch whom we view with affection,

Though their fine thrift we may lose.

Age brings the time when one reads with power-glass,

Walking, perhaps, with a cane,

Gentle old Time with his scythe and his hourglass

Humors the Hollander strain.

Temperate wetness, good cheer without levity;

Pipes that spell "thought" in their smoke

Aided the calm that produces longevity,

Happy the Hollander-folk!

—J. A.

The quotation of these verses from the pen of John Alden, of the editorial staff of the *Brooklyn Eagle* and lineal descendant of John and Priscilla of Plymouth, is quite apt at this time, when it accompanies our reference in another column to "press agents"; for while some might think that was intended as derogatory to the Yankee, the Dutchman is too good a business man not to know that lack of prestige must be blamed to the one who neglects to advertise, rather than to the business rival who uses proper means of publicity.





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# DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York.

Vol. IV.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1925-JANUARY, 1926

Nos. 1-2

## ANNUAL SMOKER

In accordance with custom the informal autumn meeting of the Society took the form of a Smoker. It was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on November 23, 1925, and was largely attended by the members and guests.

The principal feature of the evening was the conferring of the Medal of the Society on Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., President of the American Museum of Natural History, in recognition of his achievements in Biological Anthropology. The candidate was presented by Fenton B. Turck, M.D., who addressed the meeting as follows:

"Each year the Holland Society makes an award of a Gold Medal and a Diploma for Art, Science, or Letters, to encourage distinguished achievement in American intellectual progress.

"Last year the medalist of the Holland Society was Dr. Leland Ossian Howard, Ph.D., M.D., Sc.D., LL.D., for Economic Entomology. Dr. Howard was formerly permanent Secretary and President of the American Association for Advancement of Science, and is esteemed as 'the Dean of American Science.'

"Tonight we are to honor another intellectual light, who has held the torch of science high and with prophetic vision has ventured into the dark, unknown field of Biological Anthropology. It is fitting that the Holland Society should place its stamp of approval upon such scientific accomplishment.

"When our Holland ancestors landed in New Amsterdam early in the 17th Century, Holland was struggling unaided and alone for the emancipation of mind and body, and she was then in the flower of intellectual progress of the world.

All branches of Science and Art—Astronomy, Biology, Painting, and Constructive Literature—flourished in this golden age on the soil of Holland, made fertile by its freedom and independence of thought.

"In contrast with other countries who did not dare to disclose the findings of science, Holland stood out fearless and made them known. In Italy, when Galileo was forced to recant the statements that Jupiter had four moons, and that the earth traveled about the sun, Holland published these discoveries to the world.

"The great Dutch scholar, Erasmus, and famed professor of Greek at Cambridge, was the real author of that intellectual emancipation known as the Reformation.

"DeGroot was the discoverer of the natural law of man and nations, independent of Canon Law; he rests in Delft beside the great emancipator of the intellect, William the Silent.

"Because Helmont (1577-1644), of Brussels, recognized the chemical nature of living bodies as distinguished from the prevailing mystical superstitions, he was put in prison; while just across the border, in Leyden, De le Boe, or as it is in the Latin Franciscus Sylvius (1614-1672), taught unhampered all of Helmont's chemical discoveries. The first chemical laboratory built by a university was constructed for De le Boe, or Sylvius, at Leyden. This scientist and physician dared to demonstrate that the blood contained the chemical stimulus of function, which was derived from the body tissues and not from some mystical source. This concept is very modern and is the chief topic of our laboratory research work. Foster\* shows that Sylvius 'pointed to the conclusion that it was unnecessary to take refuge in subtle influences and occult agencies, but that all the changes in the body were but larger and more complex examples of the changes which could be produced in the laboratory,' and quotes Sylvius' prophetic and 'remarkable words': 'Although I cannot yet fully follow out the process, nevertheless, I hope to arrive at it by the process of precipitation.' We have recently learned from our laboratory work that various degrees of precipitation accompany the speci-

\*Foster: *History of Physics*; 1901; p. 159.





# THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

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President, JAMES S. POLHEMUS  
25 East 22nd Street  
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181 Montague Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

fic physical reaction of the cell and its media, and this accounts for the physical variations which occur within the living organism.<sup>1</sup> John Ruhäh<sup>2</sup> admits that 'We have today an inordinately complicated mass of facts and a more complex mass of theory and much is explained, but of the fundamentals of the true underlying causes we are as ignorant as those of the past. So let us praise the wisdom of Franciscus Sylvius, teacher, anatomist, physiologist, and clinician.'

"The greatest of all studies is the study of life. Two other men in Holland broke away from the dogma and tradition in biology (the science of life); they were Jan Swammerdam and Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek, the Galileos of the microscopic world. They both discovered the corpuscles in the blood and other cells in the living body. They saw with their newly invented microscopes the living cells in motion, as Galileo saw the stars moving in 'the harmony of the spheres' like the songs of angels.

"Jan Swammerdam (1637-1680), brought up in his father's celebrated Museum of Natural History in Amsterdam, breathed the very atmosphere of scientific biology from his early youth.

"Boerhave directed Linneaus in the field of Botany in the Amsterdam garden under Clifort, in which De Vries now links the glorious past with the present in his celebrated mutations of evolution. It was Boerhave who tabulated Swammerdam's biological discoveries in his *Biblio Natural* (1737), and showed that, in his extensive research, Swammerdam had also discovered the blood corpuscle (1658) before either Malpighi or Leeuwenhoek had published their findings.

"Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723) made discovery after discovery in the microscopic world, from the capillary circulation to the different forms of plant and animal microorganisms. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1680, and of the French Academy of Sciences in 1697. Although the 375 letters and publications are somewhat disconnected, they represent the actual facts of his great biological discoveries.

"Professor Locy (1924) said of Swammerdam and Van Leeuwenhoek: 'They broke away from the thralldom of mere book learning, and relying alone upon their own eyes and their judgment, won for man that which had been quite lost—the blessings of independent and unbiased observation.'

"These Dutch original workers in biology have been a great inspiration and help in my

own biological research. The greatest biological discoveries in modern times have been in the study of evolution, Anthropology, or the study of man, occupies first place in our thought.

"Max Miller said: 'The science of man, therefore, or as it is sometimes called Anthropology, must form the crown of natural science.' This has been the life work of Professor Osborn. Not only in the field of systematic Anthropology, but into unknown paths has Professor Osborn ventured with that independent scientific spirit which was possessed by our Dutch ancestors three hundred years ago.

"New vistas have been opened up whereby predictions have been made that demonstrate the accuracy of scientific methods.

"Until comparatively recently it was mainly in the astronomical field that the brilliant discoveries were made by scientists with a prophetic vision. The discovery of the four moons of Jupiter by Galileo in 1610 astonished the world; and Huyghens (1629-95), the Dutch physicist, described the rings of Saturn and her satellites, and was the first to show that light traveled by a form of wave motion.

"It was Leverrier, however, who gave the most spectacular exhibition of the scientific method that guides modern thought. After laborious calculations Leverrier wrote young Galle, at the Berlin Observatory, 'Direct your telescope in the constellation of Aquarius, Longitude 326°', and you will find a new planet.' Galle did so on the night of September 26, 1846, and found the planet Neptune. It was the most dramatic scientific achievement of that time.

"But let us pause a moment, and note what has been accomplished in our time. The discovery not of a new planet has been made, but of a new world in biology and in the 'crown of natural science'—Anthropology. Professor Osborn, by certain observations, has traced the origin of life on this earth, including that of man, to a given point. The beginning, or the spring of life, he visualized after consummate study and research. Then, like the astronomer, Leverrier, he directed the younger explorers to turn their eyes to the place where life had evidently begun, and whence it had spread like evolutionary waves over the earth. These are the exact words of Professor Osborn in 1900, to quote direct: 'The fact that the same kinds of mammals and reptiles appear simultaneously during the same geological period in Europe and in the Rocky Mountain regions is strong evidence that the dispersal point is half-way between.' That prophecy was fulfilled recently in the Gobi Desert of Asia.

"The American Museum of Natural History

<sup>1</sup>Turck: *The Biological Causes of Metabolism, etc.*; *Med. Rec.*; July 2, 1921; also *Jour. de Med.*; *Bordeaux*; June 25, 1925.

<sup>2</sup>Ruhäh: *Pediatrics of the Past*; New York, 1925; p. 301.





er, CHARLES L. SCHENCK  
81 Montague Street  
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fitted out an expedition which was sent to the point where Osborn had indicated. In 1923, in Mongolia, the explorers began to find the richest of the beginning of life, and more astonishing discoveries were made in 1924 and 1925. Thus, science has again been able to extend the range by which predictions have been made of great phenomena that would otherwise lie hidden from our view, and so bring them to light that we also may see them and behold the majesty of the intellect.

"A long time is required after any great discovery before the originator's name becomes a household word. Folklore is slow, but it endures long after the original record is forgotten. Galileo and Darwin reached that stage in popular literature only years after death.

"Recently popular works of a high class, like that of Professor Dorsey's, frequently quote Osborn's prophetic observations. Professor Dorsey was in the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago, and in his recent work (Harper and Brothers, 1925) are to be found many references to Osborn. The following (page 58) stands out clear and concise: 'Osborn says,' quotes Dorsey direct, 'Asia is near a center of evolution of a higher primate; there we may look for the ancestors not only of pre-human stages like the pithecanthropus, but of higher and truly human types.' 'In that case,' Dorsey is led to conclude, 'prehistoric man in Europe was an immigrant from Asia as was prehistoric man in America.'\*

"Professor Lull, Paleontologist of Yale University, in his recent publication on "The Ways of Life" (1925), refers extensively to Osborn's original work on more than thirty different topics. In addition, he considers fifteen of his larger publications, besides referring to many investigators who have worked under Professor Osborn. This is the tribute that one master pays another; but here it signifies more than tribute. It means the reaping of the fruits of labor after life shall have past.

"A beautiful tribute by one whose love and devotion has been Professor Osborn's inspiration was made in "The Chain of Life." Professor Michal Pupin, in the introduction of "The Chain of Life" (1925), said: 'Of the many noble efforts to answer this question of a sincere interpretation of nature's language and logic, nothing appeals to our sympathies more than those of Henry Fairfield Osborn.' Gentlemen of the Holland Society, please rise.

"Because of these intellectual achievements in Science, recorded in more than 500 publications, which represent the work of a master, President Polhemus will now make the award to Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., for Biological Anthropology as inscribed on this Gold Medal and Diploma of the Holland Society."

The President of the Holland Society, James Suydam Polhemus, made the official presenta-

tion of the Gold Medal Award for 1925 in the following graceful manner:

"Professor Osborn, as President of the Holland Society I take great pleasure in conferring upon you the award of the gold medal and diploma of the Holland Society in recognition of your great achievements in biological anthropology.

"The original work which you have accomplished has placed you in the front rank of the scientists of America, and it is fitting that the Holland Society, by unanimous vote of its Trustees, should have selected you as the medalist for 1925.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that we welcome you at our gathering this evening and, let me assure you, Professor Osborn, that, as now, so always will the descendants of the Dutch of New Amsterdam welcome and esteem your presence amongst them."

In acknowledging the award of the gold medal of the Holland Society, Professor Osborn said it was indeed a very great pleasure to receive this tribute from his own community in the great City of New York, where he had passed his earliest school days and had returned to take up his duties in Columbia University and the American Museum of Natural History.

Among the greatest satisfactions of his scientific life was the fact that a prophecy enunciated in 1900 before the New York Academy of Sciences had been completely fulfilled, first in discoveries made in northern Africa in 1903 by British geologists, second in discoveries made in central Asia between 1922 and 1925 in an expedition commanded by one of his former Columbia University students, Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, and officered by a very able group of palaontologists selected and trained by himself during the past thirty years in the American Museum of Natural History. The results of explorations in Africa and in central Asia had even surpassed his fondest hopes and the broadest dreams of his prophecy of 1900, for in the present year, 1925, abundant evidence had been found that in the present desert center of the high plateau region of Asia the human race had penetrated as far back as the middle period of the Old Stone Age, perhaps 200,000 years ago. This leads to possible fulfillment in the future of the more recent prophecy independently advanced by William Diller Matthew, F.R.S., and by Professor Osborn that the high plateau region of Asia corresponds with the Garden of Eden as the center of the human race.

Following the appreciative acknowledgment with the brief and modest outline of his own research work, Professor Osborn illustrated his lecture with lantern slides and moving pictures showing the development from the beginning up to the present time of these researches made in biological anthropology.

After the lecture, those present who had joined the Society within the last twelve months were formally introduced to the membership, after which all present were individually introduced to the President and the guest of honor. The usual collation followed.

\*Reference was made recently to China as the original source of the modern scientific conception and method (Turek: Relation Between Western Scientific and Chinese Civilization; Med. Life; Oct., 1924).





### VICE-PRESIDENT FOR NASSAU COUNTY

At the Trustees' meeting, held on October 8, 1925, James H. Pinckney was elected Vice-President for Nassau County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew J. Onderdonk.

### TRUSTEE

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held on December 10, 1925, Dr. Fenton B. Turck, of New York, was elected a Trustee in the class of 1927, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Frederic Rose Keator.

### ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meetings of the Trustees, held on October 8th and December 10th, 1925, the following were elected as members of the Society:

May 21, 1925—Arthur Palmer Van Horn, Bank Clerk, Robstown, Texas. By Walter M. Meserole and Henry L. Bogert.

June 24, 1925—Hiram Horsburgh Bice, Educator, 2 Ashford Avenue, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. By Walter M. Meserole and Charles L. Schenck.

July 2, 1925—James Abeel Williamson, Mechanical Engineer, 484 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J. By James S. Polhemus and J. T. B. Bogardus.

July 6, 1925—Harold Van Buren Voorhis, Analytical Chemist and Assayer, 132 Bergen Place, Red Bank, N. J. By James A. Van Valen and Peter W. Stagg.

August 10, 1925—George Conklin Brinkerhoff, Superintendent of N. Y. Cemetery, 583 Hudson Street, Hackensack, N. J. By Arthur Van Buskirk and James A. Van Valen.

September 4, 1925—John Wallace Van Gordon, Lawyer, 62 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Francis I. Vander Beek and De Witt Van Buskirk.

October 5, 1925—John Rigby Gill Van Winkle (Nephew), Real Estate, 64 The Terrace, Rutherford, N. J. By Charles A. Van Winkle and Arthur W. Van Winkle.

October 6, 1925—Winant Van Winkle (Son), Insurance, 15 East Pierrepont Avenue, Rutherford, N. J. By Charles A. Van Winkle and Arthur W. Van Winkle.

October 6, 1925—Dorville Schuyler Coe, Lawyer, 793 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Walter M. Meserole and Charles L. Schenck.

October 7, 1925—Lawrence Cortelyou Rapelje (Nephew), Bank Teller, 8 Pinewood Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y. By John Rapelje and J. Wilson Poucher.

October 7, 1925—William Myndert Van Buren, Buyer, 15 West Newall Avenue, Rutherford, N. J. By Everett J. Esselstyn and Walter M. Meserole.

October 19, 1915—Philip Rogers Deyo, Clerk, New Paltz, N. Y. By Perry Deyo and Abram P. Le Fevre.

November 7, 1925—Homer Whitney Van Benschoten, Iron and Steel Mfg., Knoxville, Tenn. By William H. Van Benschoten and William A. Van Benschoten.

November 30, 1925—John Price Cole, Vice-President, Biddle Purchasing Co., 251 West 81st Street, New York City. By Teunis G. B. Cortelyou, Jr., and De Witt Van Buskirk.

November 30, 1925—Philip Le Fevre Elting, Manufacturer, 117 Bellevue Place, Chicago, Ill. By Bruyn Hasbrouck and Abram Philip Le Fevre.

November 17, 1925—Henry Seabrook Conover, Contracting Painter, 99 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Wm. H. Kouwenhoven and De Hart Bergen.

June 24, 1925—Jarrett Hiram Bice (son), with U. S. Chamber of Commerce, 2 Ashford Avenue, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. By Hiram H. Bice and Walter M. Meserole.

November 7, 1925—Clarence Yereance, Woolens and Worsteds, 54 East Pierrepont Avenue, Rutherford, N. J. By Charles A. Van Winkle and Stirling Van Winkle.

December 3, 1925—Henry Hewlett Tredwell, Realtor, East Williston, N. Y. By James Henry Pinckney and Walter M. Meserole.

December 5, 1925—John Henry Suydam (Brother), Manager, Collection Dept., Canadian Credit Men's Ass'n, 339 Armadale Avenue, Toronto, Canada. By Hendrick R. Suydam and Fred D. Suydam.

### REINSTATED

James Henry Pinckney, elected in 1918.

Marshall B. Van Cott, elected in 1905.

Rev. Frank B. Crispell, D.D., elected in 1919.

### NECROLOGY

Elected	Died
Oct. 24, 1889—Theodore Van Kleerk	Aug. 5, 1925
June 12, 1902—David Barnes Van Wyk, M.D.	Aug. 16, 1925
Apr. 30, 1885—Clarence S. Kip	Aug. 30, 1925
Nov. 7, 1901—Albert Reuben Bogert	Sept. 25, 1925
Mar. 12, 1903—Charles B. Everson	Oct. 19, 1925
June 30, 1892—Richard Varick Dey	Oct. 21, 1925
Nov. 9, 1893—Zeliah Van Loan	Dec. 5, 1925

Albert Reuben Bogert was Vice-President for Bergen County, N. J., from 1911 to 1912.

### NOMINATING COMMITTEE

At the Trustees' meeting held on December 10, 1925, the following committee was elected to make nominations of officers to be elected at the Annual Meeting in April:

Charles L. Schenck, Chairman  
J. de C. Van Etten  
Tunis G. Bergen  
De Hart Bergen  
Ross Hasbrouck





## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Since the last issue of *DE HALVE MAEN* the Society has received the following:

From Miss Charlotte Houghtaling, of Coeymans, N. Y., an oil painting of the Coeymans House.

From the Secretary of the Linschoten-Society a copy of "De Stichting van New York," by Dr. F. C. Wieder.

From Mrs. Brooks-Aten a copy of "Brooks-Bryce Prize Essays, 1925," with an introduction by Henry van Dyke.

From Mr. Charles L. Schenck, "Documents and Genealogical Chart of the Family of Benjamin Du Bois of Catskill, N. Y."

From Mr. Henry W. George, "A Burgher of New Amsterdam; Incidents in the Life of Coenraedt ten Eyck, 1651-1687; from the Original Records of the Colony."

From the University of the State of New York, "The Papers of Sir William Johnson."

From the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, "The Warren, Little, Lothrop, Park, Dix, Whitman, Fairchild, Platt, Wheeler, Lane and Avery Pedigrees of Samuel Putnam Avery, 1847-1920."

From Edwin Willard Deming, "E. W. Deming—His Work."

From R. L. Polk & Co., Inc., "New York—The World's Metropolis, 1623/4—1923/4."

From the Dutchess County Historical Society, "Year Book for 1925."

From the New York Southern Society, "Year Book, 1924-1926."

From the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, "141st Anniversary Dinner, March 17, 1925."

From American Historical Association, "Annual Report for the Years 1920, 1921 and 1922" (3 volumes).

From State Historical Society of Iowa, "The Iowa Journal of History and Politics," Vol. XXIII, No. 4, October, 1925.

From New Hampshire Historical Society, "Check List of New Hampshire Local History," by Otis G. Hammond.

From New Jersey Historical Society, "Proceedings," New Series, Vol. X, No. 4, October, 1925.

From Michigan Historical Commission, "Michigan History Magazine," Vol. IX, No. 4, October, 1925.

By purchase these books have been acquired: "Lectures on Holland," delivered in the University of Leyden during the first Netherlands week for American students, July 7-12, 1924.

Riker's "Annals of Newtown, in Queens County, N. Y."

## MEETINGS OF BRANCHES

The Poughkeepsie Branch had its Annual Dinner at the Nelson House on the evening of Saturday, October 3, 1925, in commemoration of the Relief of the Siege of Leyden, and was

attended by forty members and guests, being presided over by Dr. J. Wilson Poucher. Addresses were made by President Polhemus and Secretary Meserole of the parent society, Judge Frank Hasbrouck and Trustee John E. Van Nostrand of New York City. Those present included: Peter R. Sleight, Baltus Van Kleeck, T. Catesby Jones, Frank Hasbrouck, A. A. Schoonmaker, Clarence H. Woolsey, Francis I. Vander Beek, Harold W. Delamater, Ross Hasbrouck, John Rapelje, Perry Deyo, Philip H. Du Bois, Abram P. Le Fevre, James S. Polhemus, Byron Terwilliger, William A. Dutcher, Henry B. Le Fevre, Rev. Dr. Frank Burr Crispell, Bruyn Hasbrouck, Fred Deyo, Frank Harold Crispell, M. D., Daniel A. Hasbrouck, Jacob Elting, Louis De Witt Lefevre, John H. Dingman, M. D., Joseph Deyo, Jacob Elting, Jr., Walter M. Meserole, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., De Witt Van Buskirk, Norman Le Roy Deyo, Clifford A. Crispell, M. D., John E. Van Nostrand, John de C. Van Etten, Abram E. Jansen, Philip Elting, Edmund Van Wyck, William J. Bloomingdale, Jesse Du Bois, George Van Vliet and J. Wilson Poucher, M. D.

The Long Island Branch had its Annual Meeting and Dinner at the Brooklyn Club on November 18, 1925. It was attended by about fifty members and guests, including Trustees Van Nostrand, Vander Beek, Schenck, Lott and Meserole. President Meserole presided and short addresses were made by Trustees Van Nostrand and Vander Beek. At the business meeting the officers elected for the ensuing year were: John F. Berry, of Kings, President; Walter S. Rapelje, of Queens, Vice-President; James H. Pinckney, of Nassau, Vice-President; De Hart Bergen, of Kings, Secretary, and Henry D. Lott, of Nassau, Treasurer. The members of the Society who attended were: John F. Berry, A. Lloyd Lott, John E. Van Nostrand, Henry D. Lott and guest, Benjamin T. Van Nostrand and two guests, Schuyler J. Bergen, Remsen B. Ostrander, Remsen Johnson, Ernest Wiltsee, Francis I. Vander Beek, Frederick I. Bergen, Harry M. De Mott, Willard P. Schenck and guest, Erskine H. Lott, E. Wallace Schermerhorn, De Witt P. Dutcher, Henry S. Conover, Henry B. Vanderveer, William H. Kouwenhoven, John W. Van Gordon, De Hart Bergen, Walter S. Rapelje, Charles L. Schenck and guest, Jaques Van Brunt, John H. Van Siclen, Frank H. Quinby, Walter M. Meserole and Charles A. Ryder.

The Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Hudson County Branch was held at the Carteret Club in Jersey City on the evening of December 8th. Mr. A. A. Van Winkle, President, presided. The President presented his annual report and made an interesting address on the Hollanders in Hudson County. Short talks were also given by J. Warren Vreeland, Daniel Van Winkle, Benjamin T. Van Alen, Russell A. Coykendall, Nicholas Wortendyke and the new members. Dr. Charles P. Opdyke was elected President for the ensuing year and Dr. H. H. Brinkerhoff, the Secretary-Treasurer, was re-elected. The following were present: Perlee Van Tassell, James Van Cleef, Thomas Van Winkle, John J. Brinker-

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## COMMITTEE

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hoff, Richard J. Vreeland, Halsey Newkirk, Dr. Charles P. Opdyke, George A. Newkirk, C. L. Vreeland, Howard R. Vreeland, Dr. H. H. Brinkerhoff, H. P. Van Tassell, Frank Van Winkle, Montgomery, Ray Dutcher, John G. Schomp and Adrian A. Van Winkle.

#### ANNUAL BANQUET

The Forty-first Annual Banquet of the Society was held on January 21, 1926, at 7:30 p. m., in the North Ballroom of the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, New York, with an attendance of about 263. Rev. Dr. Lucas Boëve, of Kingston, N. Y., asked the divine blessing. President James S. Polhemus presided as toastmaster. The speakers were: Dr. John Martin Thomas, President of Rutgers University; Hon. Bainbridge Colby and Dr. A. J. Barnouw of Columbia University.

#### "DE STICHTING VAN NEW YORK"

There has come to us as a present to The Holland Society a book published by the Linschoten-Union of The Hague in the Holland language entitled "De Stichting van New York," July, 1925 (The Foundation of New York).

Unfortunately for us descendants of New Netherlanders, the work is printed in the language of the people of the Netherlands for whom it is intended. It would be an excellent and handy volume for us if it were only printed in English.

The work is No. XXVI of the publications of the Linschoten-Vereeniging of the early voyages and discoveries by land and sea of Netherlanders in the 16th and 17th centuries to North and South America, the East Indies and other regions of the earth, and this volume is a reconstruction from various sources by Dr. T. C. Wieder of many of the histories, narratives and documents which concern New Amsterdam.

Its contents include the events of the foundation of New York, the original form of government, the oldest divisions of the town, plans of Fort Amsterdam and their origins, the execution of Cryn Fredericks' instructions as to the building of the fort and town, documents concerning the farms or boweries and the roads, ordinances of 1625 and 1626, comprising also documents concerning justice, politics, the declaration of the State of Holland and West Friesland about succession and inheritance, and in great part from the van Rappard documents owned by Mr. Huntington, and the Stokes' "Iconography of Manhattan."

The book also contains some twenty-eight maps and plates of views of early New Amsterdam, copies in facsimile of early impressions which enable the reader to have a view of all of these maps and sketches in one convenient volume—many of these are not new to us and others might well be added, but so far as they go the list is excellent.

One of the most important parts of the book

is its list of publications and manuscripts concerning the early history of New Netherlands—some eighty in number. Most of these, of course, are familiar to us, from our own Brodhead in English down through various years in Dutch, English and French. Some sources appear in the list which are not so well known to us of New Netherland who do not read the Holland language, and, while there are not a few others known to us which might well be added to the list, on the whole it is instructive and, indeed, inspiring to be able to survey in easy glances the names of the books and manuscripts which, to a great degree, although not completely, comprise the sources of New Netherland history from books published in the 16th and 17th centuries and even earlier.

This book is one of a series of publications issued by the Linschoten-Vereeniging, under special rules and regulations of their own; an undertaking in the preservation and furtherance of Netherland history which not only may well be praised by The Holland Society, but followed in spirit and in fact so as to help achieve some of the objects of the Society set forth in its Constitution.

Dr. Wieder states that he owes many of his conclusions and statements to the van Rappard documents which are largely set forth in the book. He seems to be positive that the real foundation of New York was laid in July, 1625, when, after building a fort on Noten (Governor's) Island, Cryn Fredericks, the engineer, moved with the officers, commissioners and others over to Manhattan and built the fort there in July, 1625, and, therefore, at this time and point on Manhattan "New York was begun," and these officers, commissioners, counsellors, master farmers, farmers and others became the first *inhabitants* in New York. Of course, it is needless for us to add that this conclusion ignores as *inhabitants* the other persons who arrived in New Netherland from Holland and built habitations and put up fortifications and posts for trading, as well as small farms on Manhattan and in New Netherland prior to 1625 and as far back as 1614. But the learned Dr. Wieder's contention seems to be that these earlier pioneers were not entitled to the name of *founders* of the City of New York. It would seem, according to him, that the fewness of the numbers of the earlier pioneers prevents their attaining the honor or dignity of the name of founders! However, the book is a useful compendium worthy of high praise and deserves the encomium of The Holland Society as well as thanks to the author for his learned effort.

But, alas! for us descendants of the New Netherlanders, the book is locked up in a language which, although more or less known to a few of us, is only heard in some of the words and phrases which have outlived the past and exist only to enrich the New York vernacular of today. But to most of us the sounds of the old language of our forefathers are but echoes of the benedictions of the heroic past.

Shall we translate and publish the book? At least, we owe gratitude to the Linschoten-Vereeniging for this useful and timely publication.







## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York.

Vol. IV

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1926

No. 3

### A MESSAGE

It is with a sense of great appreciation of the honor bestowed upon me that I greet you, fellow members of The Holland Society.

A Society can only be successful when its members maintain their interest in the organization and participate in its activities. The best efforts of your officers will be ineffective if you do not each individually co-operate by doing your share in upholding the prestige and furthering the interests of the Society.

One way to accomplish this is by helping to increase our membership. There are now about one hundred vacancies and it is the aim of the present administration to bring the number of members up to the limit of one thousand as soon as possible.

I feel confident that every one of you is able to propose at least one candidate. May I ask that you give the Membership Committee your support?

The Secretary will supply a blank application upon request and will be pleased to help any candidate who desires his assistance in connection with properly preparing it.

The next meeting of the Trustees for the election of candidates occurs on June 10th, 1926, and applications filed with the Secretary ten days prior to that time will be acted upon at that meeting. It will be a great disappointment if the list is not a large one.

Trusting that each member of the Society will make an effort to attend as many of its meetings as possible during the ensuing year, I am,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES L. SCHENCK,  
President.

### ANNUAL MEETING

The Forty-first Annual Meeting of The Holland Society of New York was held in the North Ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, April 6th, 1926, at eight o'clock.

There were about two hundred members and guests present.

President James S. Polhemus made his report for the year and then called for the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Nominating Committee. The regular ticket as presented by Mr. De Witt Van Buskirk, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, was duly elected.

The retiring President, Mr. James S. Polhemus, invested the insignia of office upon the chosen President, Mr. Charles L. Schenck.

Mr. Henry L. Bogert offered the following Resolution which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, The Holland Society of New York, at this forty-first annual meeting, is called upon to choose a President in the place of one who has served most acceptably throughout the past year,

"And whereas, his fellow-members desire to express their appreciation of his unwearied efforts toward the accomplishment of the purposes and designs of the Society, their satisfaction with the progress that has been made, and their recognition of the courteous and cordial good-fellowship that has characterized his administration; Now, therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the members of The Holland Society of New York hereby place upon their records this testimonial of their high regard and warm affection for JAMES SUYDAM POLHEMUS, and their hearty good wishes that all prosperity and happiness may attend him in the years to come; and that the Secretary be instructed to have a suitably engrossed copy prepared for presentation to the official in whose honor this action is taken. Dated this sixth day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-six."

At the conclusion of the business meeting Dr. Frank R. Oastler showed some wonderful pictures entitled "Wild Game of North America," which were enthusiastically received.

The usual collation followed.





Telephone: Rector 4139

President, CHARLES L. SCHENCK    Secretary, WALTER M. MESEROLE    Treasurer, CHARLES M. DUTCHER  
181 Montague Street    90 West Street    1356 Broadway  
Brooklyn, N. Y.    New York    New York

## ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees, held on March 11th, 1926, the following were elected as members of the Society:

December 11, 1925—Arthur Loren Le Fevre, Cashier and Accountant, 109-44 214th St., Queens Village, N. Y. By E. W. Schermerhorn and Charles L. Schenck.

December 21, 1925—Henry Clinton Van Cleef, Architect, 71 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Charles L. Schenck and T. Schenck Remsen.

January 4, 1926—Van Hornbeck, Insurance, 49 North Street, Monticello, N. Y. By Edward Y. Le Fevre and Henry L. Bogert.

January 7, 1926—Herbert Vincent Banta, Bank Clerk, 63 Doremus Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J. By Francis I. Vander Beek and Walter M. Meserole.

January 16, 1926—Edmund D. Voorhees, (Brother), Merchant, 501 West State St., Trenton, N. J. By John V. B. Wicoff and Robert A. Messler.

January 18, 1926—H. L. B. Ryder, Surgeon Dentist, 24 Barnard Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. By J. Wilson Poucher and Frank Hasbrouck.

January 19, 1926—Charles G. Van Riper, Dept. Manager, Johns-Manville, Inc., 217 West Passaic Avenue, Rutherford, N. J. By Charles E. Van Winkle and Theodore Van Winkle.

January 20, 1926—Andrew Jacob Sny, Student, 1000 N. Y. By J. Wilson Poucher and Abram E. Jansen.

January 22, 1926—Wilfred Blanch Talman, Student, 256 Benefit Street, Providence, R. I. By Herbert S. Ackerman and Frederick H. Bogert.

February 3, 1926—Daniel Merrill Van Cott (Cousin), Stock Broker, 88 Clifford Avenue, Pelham, N. Y. By Pierrepont Van Cott and Marshall B. Van Cott.

February 17, 1926—Isaac Toll Van Patten, Jr., Banking, Algonquin Park, Norfolk, Virginia. By J. P. Andre Mottu and others.

February 18, 1926—Kingsland Van Winkle (Cousin), Lawyer, 30 Watauga St., Asheville, N. C. By Adrian-Augustus Hegeman and James S. Polhemus.

## REINSTATED

Frederick P. Auten, elected in 1901.

## NECROLOGY

Elected	Died
June 10, 1915—Horace M. Van Slyke	Nov. 11, 1925
Sept. 29, 1892—Charles D. Van Vechten	Jan. 5, 1926
Oct. 27, 1887—Joseph H. Bogart, M.D.	Feb. 3, 1926

Horace M. Van Slyke, a Life Member of the Society and Vice-President from 1924 to 1925.

## PRESERVING DOCUMENTS

The Acting Secretary has wisely filled a very evident need and secured a fireproof safe for taking care of the records of members and other valuable documents now owned by the Society.

There is room for more documents and if any of the members has matters of historic interest which he would care to deposit with us we will cheerfully receive the same and give them a safe resting place.

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The following donations to the library have been received:

From Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, "American Orders and Societies and their Decorations." Compiled by Jennings Hood and C. M. Biddle.

From Dr. Fenton B. Turck, "The Correct Word—How to Use It," "The Literary Workshop—Helps for the Writer," "Correct Synonyms," "Correct Business Letter Writing," "The Art of Conversation—Twelve Golden Rules," "Madame De Staël—A Drama"—all by Josephine Turck Baker.

From Harold Van Buren Voorhis, "Genealogy of Harold Van Buren Voorhis."

From Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, two copies of pamphlet entitled, "Patriotic Societies—Their Uses and Abuses."

From Mrs. Moses Lyman, "A Little Book to Garden Lovers," "Old Fashioned Songs of A House and Garden," both by Florence Van Fleet Lyman.





From The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany, "Year Book 1924-1925."

From J. Wilson Poucher, M. D., Secretary, Dutchess County Historical Society, "Year Book of the Dutchess County Historical Society" for May 1914 to April 1915; October 1915 to October 1916; October 1916 to March 1918; 1918; 1919; 1921; 1922; 1923; and 1924.

By exchange the following have been acquired:

From Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde te Leiden, "Handelingen en Levensberichten, 1924-1925," "Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche Taal—en Letterkunde Deel 44, Afl. 2-4."

From Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York, "Biographical Register, Vol. II, 1807-1856."

From The State Historical Society of Iowa, "The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, January, 1926."

From Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, "Annual Report, 1925, and Notes on Proposed Settlements in the West, 1755-1757."

From The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. L, No. 197, January, 1926," "Index to Vol. XLIX."

From Michigan Historical Commission, "Index and List of Contents to Vol. IX, 1925, of Michigan History Magazine," "Michigan History Magazine, Vol. X, No. 1, January, 1926," "Messages of the Governors of Michigan, Vol. II, 1926."

From Minnesota Historical Society, "Minnesota History, Vol. 6, No. 4, December, 1925."

From The Genealogical Society of New Jersey, "The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2, July and October, 1925, and No. 3, January, 1926."

From New Jersey Historical Society, "Proceedings, Vol. XI, Nos. 1 and 2, January and April, 1926."

From New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, "Record," Vol. LVII, Nos. 1 and 2, January and April, 1926.

From The New York Historical Society, "Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. IX, No. 4, January, 1926," "Index to Vol. IX," "Annual Report and List of Members for 1925."

From New York Southern Society, "Fortieth Annual Dinner."

From Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, "Year Book for 1924-1925."

From The Western Reserve Historical Society, "Publication No. 107—Transactions."

## AN APPEAL

Elsewhere in this issue our President has made a strong appeal to the members of The Holland Society to increase the membership and bring it up to the limit. The Membership Committee heartily endorses the appeal and asks the members of the Society to read the following, which is a much appreciated contribution on the part of one of the younger members of the Society who would like to see the Membership Committee send out to each member just some such letter as this. The Committee asks each member to take the appeal to heart:

"Something happened at our Annual Meeting—you know—we gave out membership applications. Our worthy President, Mr. Charles L. Schenck, told you why. We want to get back that waiting list, and only through *your* endeavor will we be able to reach this goal. Won't you make an effort?

"A guest of one of the members was overheard to remark: 'A splendid gathering of aristocratic looking men, but where are the younger men—the ones whose part it is going to be to carry on?'

"Come on, Member, as the saying is, 'let's go!' Be in earnest—we are!

"Faithfully yours,

"THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

"P. S.—Send to the Secretary for application blanks."

## STATUE OF WILLIAM THE SILENT

The question of the site for the Statue of William the Silent was considered and much discussed at the March meeting of the Trustees. Offers and proposals and suggestions for various sites were considered and debated. It appeared that a site in the City of New York, or in the City of Albany, or on the Hudson River at or near the Bear Mountain Bridge on the grounds of the Interstate Park Commission, were not available for serious reasons, and the site offered generously by the Hudson River Day Line at Indian Point on the Hudson River was not considered altogether suitable, because of its situation and the fact that it was privately owned grounds of a business corporation.

In view also of the fact that Rutgers University had expressed a desire to have the statue, and take care of it on its own grounds, it was unanimously decided by the Trustees that the Statue should be presented to Rutgers University to be erected upon its Campus on grounds of the College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

A special committee was then appointed with power to confer with a committee from Rutgers University concerning the placing of the statue and the erection of its foundation. At the April meeting of the Trustees of Rutgers University the announcement of the gift by The Holland Society of the Statue was made,





and it was voted that the gift be accepted with the sincere thanks of the Board, and a committee was appointed concerning the arrangement of the site and erection of the statue in a conference with the Committee of The Holland Society. Thus, the Statue of William the Silent is likely to be erected on the grounds of the educational institution founded by the descendants of New Netherlanders and thus be cared for by its friends and admirers in that area of New Netherland which consisted of what are now the States of New York, New Jersey, and parts of Delaware, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

The Committee appointed with power by The Holland Society consisted of Tunis G. Bergen, Chairman, and Messrs. William Brinkerhoff and Henry L. Bogert.

#### SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

On February 7th, 1926, Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands and His Highness the Prince Consort celebrated their Twenty-fifth Wedding Anniversary.

At the Annual Banquet of this Society, held on January 21st, 1926, Mr. William L. Brower moved that the President and Secretary be directed to convey in the form which best commended itself to them the congratulations of The Holland Society of New York to Queen Wilhelmina and her Consort on the completion of their twenty-five years of conjugal felicity.

The Committee on Memorials, therefore, had the following Address engrossed and sent to the American Minister at The Hague for transmission to the Queen:

"To Her Majesty Wilhelmina, the Queen of The Netherlands:

"The Holland Society of New York, its membership limited to descendants in the direct male line of men who emigrated from Holland to America prior to 1675, presents its most respectful salutations to the Queen of the Netherlands and to the Royal Consort upon the completion of their twenty-five years of conjugal felicity.

The gracious lady who, as an exemplar of womanly virtue and of lofty-minded and conscientious sovereignty, not only has won the hearts of her subjects, but as well has acquired and retained the admiration, respect and unreserved confidence of the world at large, we cherish an especial pride by right of our Holland-Dutch inheritance. We rejoice that all the fine traditions of the Homeland have been so jealously guarded, and its enviable repute as an unswerving lover and defender of liberty has been so devotedly and persistently maintained throughout Her Majesty's glorious reign.

"And from none of her own loving and loyal subjects may be expected a more earnest and sincere felicitation upon this joyful anniversary than from the descendants of those Holland emigrants, become American, who never have forgotten or lost their pride in the memorable achievements of 'Brave Little

Holland' in the cause of civil and religious liberty.

"Unanimously adopted at the Forty-first Annual Banquet Meeting of The Holland Society of New York on the 21st day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six."

"JAMES S. POLHEMUS,  
President,

"WALTER M. MESEROLE,  
Secretary."

In reply to the foregoing the Society received on May 8th a letter transmitted through Mr. Tobin, the American Minister at The Hague, expressing Queen Wilhelmina's appreciation of the good wishes extended her by the Society.

The following is a translation of the letter:

The Hague, April 27, 1926.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Department of the Protocol, No. 10644

To the Minister:

I have not delayed complying with the directions of Her Majesty the Queen in connection with the communication which Your Excellency has seen fit to make in your letter of April 3rd last which had the subject of the desire expressed by the Holland Society of New York to be authorized to present to Her Majesty a letter of felicitations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of her marriage. I have the honor to communicate to Your Excellency that Her Majesty has accepted with the greatest pleasure the letter of felicitations which the Holland Society has seen fit to address to her, and that the particular secretary of Her Majesty is charged by order of The Queen to present to the Holland Society the thanks of Her Majesty and of His Royal Highness, the Prince of the Netherlands, for the good wishes that the Holland Society has seen fit to offer to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness.

Receive therefore, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

To His Excellency

Mr. Richard M. Tobin  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary of the United States  
of America.





ivil and religious  
at the Forty-first  
The Holland So-  
st day of January,  
and twenty-six.

OLHEMUS,  
President,  
ESEROLE,  
Secretary."

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g, April 27, 1926.

cc No. 10644

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## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York.

Vol. IV.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1926

No. 4

### A PERSONAL WORD TO OUR MEMBERS

With this issue of "De Halve Maen" there is sent two copies of the circular gotten out by the Membership Committee, which it is hoped will be placed in the hands of persons who are eligible and desirable for membership in The Holland Society.

The Committee asks every member of the Society to make use of the circulars in the way indicated, and to follow up this printed message with a personal invitation. If you have sons or brothers who are not now members, by all means bring them in. Your own record is in the Society's file, and the Secretary will gladly fill out the details of ancestry if you will ask for an application for a relative whose line is the same as yours. For others who are, perhaps, uncertain about some matters, the Society records and the Society personnel are at their disposal.

*Please Give This Your Attention*

### KINGSTON DINNER

The Annual Dinner of the Ulster County Branch of The Holland Society of New York was held in the large dining room of the Governor Clinton Hotel at Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday evening, June 19th, 1926, at eight o'clock, and was attended by members and guests to the number of sixty.

The committee in charge of the dinner were Bruyn Hasbrouck, Vice-President for Ulster County; Holley R. Cantine, Philip H. Du Bois, Theodore Brink, Abram E. Jansen and Ralph D. Clearwater.

Amos Van Etten, who was referred to as not only one of the oldest members of the Society in Ulster County but as one of the oldest and ablest practicing lawyers in the Hudson Valley, presided as toastmaster and spoke feelingly of Judge A. T. Clearwater, one of the active members of the Society since its organization, who was unable to be present, owing to his serious illness, and of the

affliction which had come to another distinguished member, Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck, and on behalf of the Society expressed good will and good wishes for both members.

The speakers of the evening were Charles L. Schenck, President of The Holland Society; Charles M. Dutcher, Treasurer of The Holland Society; Dr. Lawrence H. van den Berg, of the New Paltz Normal School; County Attorney John W. Eckert and Judge Frank Hasbrouck, of Poughkeepsie.

Besides the President and Treasurer of the Society, Mr. John E. Van Nostrand, Trustee and a charter member of the Society, was present from New York.

The seating arrangement follows:

TABLE No. 1—Charles L. Schenck, Charles M. Dutcher, Hon. Amos Van Etten, Bruyn Hasbrouck, Hon. John W. Eckert, Dr. Lawrence H. van den Berg, Hon. Frank Hasbrouck, Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, Hon. John E. Van Nostrand.

TABLE No. 2—Holley R. Cantine, Arthur A. Davis, L. B. Ostrander, Jacob H. Tremper, John Gallagher, Hon. Harry Schirick, Jay E. Klock, Thomas J. Comerford.

TABLE No. 3—Abram E. Jansen, George E. Lowe, Edward N. Van Buren, Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., Daniel A. Hasbrouck, Dr. H. L. B. Ryder, Harold W. Delamater, Howard E. Van Winkle.

TABLE No. 4—Philip H. Du Bois, Solomon Van Orden, Andrew Deyo, Ross Hasbrouck, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., William F. Hasbrouck, Dr. J. Roswell Hasbrouck, Louis D. LeFevre.

TABLE No. 5—Dr. Clarence H. Woolsey, Van Hornbeck, R. K. Stowe, Andrew J. Snyder and Guest, Dr. Raymond S. Crispell, E. O. Van Aken, Joseph Deyo.

TABLE No. 6—Hon. Abram P. LeFevre, Hon. Harcourt J. Pratt, Perry Deyo, Hon. William H. Van Etten, Fred Deyo, Martin Du Bois, Robert Deyo, Samuel Brown.

TABLE No. 7—Theodore Brink, Hubert Brink, C. Howard Osterhoudt, Harold Osterhoudt, Byron Terwilliger, Jacob Elting, Alfred Elting, Kenneth Snyder, Harold Wood.





## THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

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President, CHARLES L. SCHENCK 181 Montague Street Brooklyn, N. Y.	Secretary, WALTER M. MESEROLE 90 West Street New York	Treasurer, CHARLES M. DUTCHER 1356 Broadway New York
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### ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees, held on June 10th, 1926, the following were elected as members of the Society:

April 10, 1926—Henry Russell Blauvelt (Son), Insurance Official, 542 East 19th St., North, Portland, Oregon. By F. I. Vander Beek and Frank Hasbrouck.

April 21, 1926—Cornelius Jansen Clopper (Son), Student, 411 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. By Edward N. Clopper and G. M. Vander Beek.

May 4, 1926—Ellsworth Harper Van Patten (Brother), Navy Officer, Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C. By I. T. Van Patten, Jr., and F. I. Vander Beek.

May 6, 1926—Edwin Haff Rushmore, Secretary of Rotary Club, Cathedral Apartments, Hempstead, N. Y. By James H. Pinckney and John K. Van Vranken.

May 7, 1926—William Henry Stryker, Lawyer, 2239 Emmons Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Harry M. De Mott and Henry D. Lott.

May 13, 1926—Ernest Reynolds Acker, Commercial Manager, 25 Dwight St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. By Baltus Van Kleeck and Frank Hasbrouck.

May 20, 1926—John Douw Van Olinda, Personal Representative of C. H. Geist, of Philadelphia, 1314 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y. By Albert Clarence Hegeman and Albert E. Van Houten.

May 24, 1926—George Gilbert Quackenbush, Salesman, 270 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. By Duncan D. Sutphen and Edwin S. Schenck.

June 7, 1926—James Henry Blauvelt (Son), Interior Decorator, 154 East 61st St., New York, N. Y. By Stephen F. Voorhees and Pierre H. De Pew.

June 10, 1926—Richard Remsen, Lawyer, Garden City, N. Y. By J. H. Pinckney and John K. Van Vranken.

June 10, 1926—Martin J. Remsen, Lawyer, Garden City, N. Y. By J. H. Pinckney and John K. Van Vranken.

June 10, 1926—Teunis Schenck (Son), with New York Trust Company, 209 East 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. By Willard P. Schenck and Charles L. Schenck.

### REINSTATED

Harold William Vrooman, elected in 1905.

### NECROLOGY

ELECTED	DIED
June 15, 1886—Brin. Gen. Peter Dumont Vroom	March 18, 1926
April 30, 1885—Frederick T. Van Beuren	March 21, 1926
June 8, 1905—Walter Christian Deyo	March 26, 1926
Dec. 7, 1888—Thomas W. Onderdonk, M.D.	May 11, 1926
Mar. 14, 1912—Peter P. Terhune	May 13, 1926
Oct. 27, 1887—John Erskine Adriance	May 22, 1926
Dec. 10, 1903—Mervin Ryerson Schenck	May 23, 1926

### ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The following donations to the Library have been received:

From Franklin Bittner, a framed "Plan of the City of New York in the year 1664—Compiled from olde Maps & Documents showing Land Grants," designed and published by Franklin Bittner.

From Collegiate Reformed Church, "A Tribute to the Settlement of Manhattan Island, now New York, by the Dutch, early in the seventeenth century."

From Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, "An Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members of the Society of Colonial Wars," published 1922.





AMES M. DUTCHER  
Broadway  
New York

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H. Pinckney and

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ociety of Colonial

From the Mary Mildred Sullivan Chapter  
United Daughters of the Confederacy, "The  
New York Ladies' Southern Relief Associa-  
tion, 1866-1867."

From William L. Terhune, "Year Book for  
1926 of Boston Square and Compass Club."

From Theodore Langdon Van Norden, "Van  
Norden Family Possessions."

The Library has acquired the following by  
exchange:

From Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken  
voor Rotterdam, "Jaarverslag 1925."

From Collegiate Reformed Church, "1926  
Year Book, Vol. IX, No. 2, Forty-seventh  
Number."

From Library of Congress, "Report of the  
Librarian of Congress for 1925."

From the State Historical Society of Iowa,  
"The Iowa Journal of History and Politics,  
Vol. XXIV, No. 2, April, 1926."

From Michigan Historical Commission,  
"Michigan History Magazine, Vol. X, No. 2,  
April, 1926."

From Minnesota Historical Society, "Minne-  
sota History, Vol. 7, Nos. 1 and 2, March and  
June, 1926."

From New York Genealogical and Bio-  
graphical Society, "Record, Vol. LVII, No. 3,  
July, 1926."

From the New York Historical Society,  
"Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. X, Nos. 1 and 2,  
April and July, 1926."

From New Jersey Historical Society, "Pro-  
ceedings, Vol. XI, No. 3, July, 1926, New  
Series."

From the Genealogical Society of New Jer-  
sey, "The Genealogical Magazine of New Jer-  
sey, Vol. I, No. 4, April, 1926."

From the Historical Society of Pennsyl-  
vania, "The Pennsylvania Magazine of His-  
tory and Biography, Vol. L, Nos. 198 and 199,  
April and July, 1926."

From Union Club, "Year Book, 1926."

From Union League Club, "Year Book,  
1926."

#### CELEBRATION OF 300th ANNIVERSARY OF PURCHASE OF MANHATTAN

Hon. Tunis G. Bergen represented The Hol-  
land Society at a celebration of the 300th anni-  
versary of the Purchase of Manhattan Island,  
which was held under the auspices of the  
Greenwich Village Historical Society on May  
25th, 1926, at Battery Park. Mr. Bergen's re-  
marks follow:

"Speaking in behalf of The Holland Society  
of New York, the Society gladly joins in this  
celebration of the purchase of Manhattan.  
Some of our members are descendants of  
those who had a part in the purchase.

"There are some serious considerations  
which arise as to this purchase which should  
correct many errors. The amount paid to the  
Indians has been the cause of much satire and  
many jokes—based upon ignorance of values  
and titles of three hundred years ago.

"First. We are standing today in the part  
of Battery Park which at the time of the pur-  
chase was under water. The land under wa-  
ter was not purchased from the Indians, but  
has come to us by accretion and the art of the  
spade and the shovel exercised in more recent  
times.

"Second. The price paid was Sixty Dutch  
Crown Guilders, knives, beads, trinkets and  
wampum of value in beaver skins as currency.  
Judging by values of today, perhaps the value  
of the consideration was at least Two Thou-  
sand Dollars of today.

"This was for about 20,000 acres of land,  
chiefly barren, void of good pastures, abound-  
ing in rocks and shallow soils, with a few  
small and sluggish streams, not even worth a  
dam for the beavers—destitute of animals like  
deer and others fit for the chase. At the same  
time it was not inhabited by the Indians, who  
did not find Manhattan a good place for game,  
or even for fishing, as they understood, since  
it was bordered by rivers with fierce currents  
and swift tides. Manhattan was an empty  
piece of land, not valuable in the life of the  
Indians, who needed no trading post for for-  
eign commerce.

"Third. The Indians who received the con-  
sideration did not live on Manhattan. They  
were tribes from Long Island, possibly Nyacks,  
or the Duck Tribes, Canarsies, who did not  
have possession, but made claim of title to  
Minuit and the Directors, who paid them for





their claims. This was under the munificent order and law of the Holland Government that no lands should be taken from the Indians unless bought and paid for. So the Directors were glad to find an Indian claimant and made a generous bargain.

"There was no title company to guarantee the title, and no respectable company would have done so, even if such had existed.

"According to the United States Supreme Court, conveyance of land by Indians to be valid required possession by the Indians.

"So the Hollanders bought Manhattan, uninhabited island, from an Indian tribe who did not have possession, but made a bold claim. The purchase demonstrated that the Directors obeyed the Holland law to take no lands from the Indians unless bought and paid for. But the price was extravagant. To pay ten cents an acre for about 20,000 acres of barren and uninhabited land, unfit for Indian purposes, as the Indians said, 'No good,' and to make the payment to those who had no possession and did not live there, was not a mean or ungenerous act—it was a fine historic gesture."

### CONTRIBUTIONS

The Secretary's office would be pleased to receive sketches, articles or items of historic interest, suitable for publication in De Halve Maen. The Secretary, however, reserves the right to edit all articles submitted, and he would appreciate having all matter sent him typewritten or at least very legibly written.

### NOTICE

The Society office at 90 West Street, New York, will be closed from August 14th until August 30th. Any communications intended for the Secretary should be mailed to Mr. Charles M. Dutcher, Acting Secretary, 1356 Broadway, New York City.

### THE MONTHS IN HOLLAND

JANUARY—(*Louwmaand*)—Month in which Fish is caught.

FEBRUARY—(*Sprokkelmaand*)—Gathering of drywood.

MARCH—(*Lentemaand*)—Spring month.

APRIL—(*Grasmaand*)—Grass commences to sprout.

MAY—(*Bloeimaand*)—Flowers open.

JUNE—(*Zomermaand*)—Summer month.

JULY—(*Hooimaand*)—Hay harvest.

Harvest Months	{	AUGUST—( <i>Oogstmaand</i> )—Harvest month.
		SEPTEMBER—( <i>Herfstmaand</i> )—Autumn month.
		OCTOBER—( <i>Wijnmaand</i> )—Wine month.

NOVEMBER—(*Slachtmaand*)—Butchering month. (Hogs and cows are killed for winter provisions by the farmers.)

DECEMBER—(*Wintermaand*)—Winter month.





## NOTICE

office at 90 West Street, New York, closed from August 14th until further notice. Any communications intended for the office should be mailed to Mr. J. H. Ditcher, Acting Secretary, 1356 Broadway, New York City.

## MONTHS IN HOLLAND

(Luzemaand) — Month in which the tulips are caught.

(Strokelmaand) — Gathering of the storks.

(Lentemaand) — Spring month.

(Grasmaand) — Grass commences to grow.

(Bloeiemaand) — Flowers open.

(Zomermaand) — Summer month.

(Oogstmaand) — Hay harvest.

(Oogstmaand) — Harvest month.

(Herfstmaand) — Autumn month.

(Wijnmaand) — Wine month.

(Slachmaand) — Butchering month. (Dogs and cows are killed for provisions by the farmers.)

(Wintermaand) — Winter month.



## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York.

Vol. V.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1927

No. 1

### THE BRANCH SOCIETIES

For many years our Society had no organized system of local branches, but there have been many voluntary associations of members residing in particular localities that have held their independent functions in their home towns and have so aided materially in the work of the Society.

Probably the earliest and certainly the most persistent of these associations was the Poughkeepsie Branch which began with a complimentary dinner tendered by a group of Poughkeepsie members to one of their number on the eve of his sailing for a trip abroad. This was made an annual fixture, and this year the thirty-sixth annual recurrence of the affair was held on the usual date, the anniversary of the raising of the Siege of Leyden on October third.

Although these gatherings were very successful, not until 1921, while Mr. Arthur H. Van Brunt was President, did the Society take any formal steps to promote the formation of local chapters as a distinct feature of the Society's work.

As a consequence of that action, active local organizations are now functioning on Long Island, in Richmond, Rockland, Dutchess and Ulster Counties, in the Capitol District centering at Albany, and on the Pacific Coast; and other centers, especially some in New Jersey, will probably soon qualify in the list.

The purpose of the local organization is primarily to stimulate interest in the Society by the holding of social functions at centers remote from the New York headquarters, so that members in those localities may have a more personal touch with the Society and may become better acquainted; and in the same ways, the existence and objects of the Society become better known and membership is made attractive to many who are eligible.

The methods have varied with each Branch and the variety in the forms their activities have taken is quite interesting. For instance, Ulster County has held annual dinners of very considerable size and attended with every formality that belongs to a large banquet, but the fact that each one present was intimately

acquainted with most of the others gave the gatherings a jovial atmosphere totally lacking in most big banquets.

On the other hand, Richmond County holds more frequent meetings on Saturday afternoons, quite informal in character, at which addresses are given and discussions held on historic topics, resulting in the stimulation of much genealogical research that has already brought in some new members; the meetings closing with informal refreshments served by ladies of the families of officers.

Both sorts of meetings are extremely enjoyable and are sure to be productive of excellent results, and there are endless combinations of such programs available for the Branch managers.

An entirely different sort of service to the Society has resulted from the activities of the members in the Albany neighborhood, now regularly organized as the Capital District Branch, but previously less formally associated as the Albany County Branch.

The citizens of Albany, wishing to erect a fitting memorial to those who served and suffered in the World War, conceived the idea of installing a carillon in the beautiful tower of their City Hall, a building famed for many years as one of the finest and most characteristic architectural works of Richardson, and the result is that Albany now has in its "Singing Tower" sixty bells with a combined weight of metal of twenty-eight tons, the heaviest weighing nearly six tons, with a musical compass of four chromatic octaves.

While the whole is a War Memorial, each separate bell is the gift of an individual or group, some being in commemoration of ancestors while others are in testimony of the interest of the donors in the enterprise, and one of the larger bells, bearing the inscription

"A gift of the Members of the Albany County Branch of The Holland Society of New York, 1926",

is a very creditable memorial in enduring metal to the sturdy qualities of citizenship which have descended to those members as a heritage from the ancestors whose memory this Society was primarily intended to honor.





## THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Organized in 1885 to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch Settlement of America.

To foster and promote the principles of our Dutch ancestors.

To provide for their descendants, through membership in the Society, opportunities for social intercourse.

Those qualified for membership are:

Descendants in the direct male line of a Dutchman, or a Settler from elsewhere, who was a resident of one of the Dutch Colonies in America prior to the year 1675. One may join at the age of eighteen.

The Initiation Fee is \$5.00

The Annual Dues are \$8.00

Life Membership is \$95.00





## THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, CHARLES L. SCHENCK  
210 East 18th Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary, WALTER M. MESEROLE  
90 West Street  
New York

Treasurer, CHARLES M. DUTCHER  
1356 Broadway  
New York

To our Fellow Members:

Assuming that you are interested in the growth of our Society and that you are willing to help it grow, will you do something for The Holland Society **now?**

The Committee on Membership is particularly desirous of directing your attention to the membership of the Society now numbering approximately 950. This membership, in the opinion of the Committee, should be brought up promptly to the prescribed limit of 1000.

The fine spirit and noble purpose which animated the founders of the Society should inspire every member to do his part toward maintaining the Society at full membership and maximum efficiency.

The honor and significance of membership will be the greater as it becomes more and more certain that the basic principles which guided the early Dutch settlers are no less needed now than then.

The Society is dedicated to the fostering and promoting of those principles and to the perpetuation of the memory of those early Dutch settlers. It may well be thought in so doing the Society may render no less service in this day and generation than was rendered by our early Dutch predecessors.

The Membership Committee seeks your co-operation as a first step to that end in bringing the membership to the prescribed limit. Sons and relatives of members should first be considered, then acquaintances. A card is enclosed to be signed by the applicant. Additional cards will be furnished by the Secretary on request. The Membership Committee is prepared to help in every possible way.

Your co-operation is earnestly requested, and you are particularly asked to act promptly while the suggestion is fresh in your mind.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.





## NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

### October 14, 1926:

Sherwood Le Feyre  
 Frederick Harris Dutcher  
 John Conselyea Traphagen  
 Remsen Johnson, Jr.  
 William Greenough Wendell  
 George Coester Brinkerhoff  
 Howard Albert Brinkerhoff  
 Harry Williamson Kouwenhoven  
 Viott Myers Cole  
 Theodore Irving Merseles  
 Herbert Edwin Merseles  
 Cornelius Christianity, Jr.  
 Harvey Joseph Tappen  
 Bernardus Evertsen, Jr.

### December 9, 1926:

George Blunt Wendell, Jr.  
 Pelham Newcomb Vanderbeek  
 Jay Le Fevre  
 Jaques Marcus Stryker  
 Andrew B. Deyo  
 Robert Deyo  
 James Veghte Voorhees  
 Barker Van Zandt  
 James Elmendorf Ostrander  
 Solomon Van Orden  
 Cecil Stillwell Ackerson  
 Jacob Wyckoff, Jr.  
 Chester Ditmars Vedder.

### March 10, 1927:

Stryker Williamson  
 Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, Jr.  
 Ten Eyck Wendell, Jr.  
 Willard Parker Smith  
 Clarence Philip Hendricks  
 Edwin Jan Van Etten  
 Royal C. Van Etten  
 George Wilson Van Olinda  
 Pendleton Schenck  
 George Cornelius Rapelye  
 Edgar Lamont Van Etten  
 George Albert Riker  
 Henry Edgar Riker  
 Walter Coriell Van Keuren  
 Irwin Logan Tappen  
 Douglas Britton Wicoff  
 John Edward Wicoff  
 John Laurence Hogeboom  
 William Wyckoff Kouwenhoven  
 James S. Messler  
 Harvey Clark Voorhees  
 Raymond Burtis Voorhees  
 Edmund William Voorhies  
 Howard Wyckoff Voorhies  
 Rynier Van Wagenen Veghte  
 William Ten Eyck Hardenbrook  
 Charles Albert Kittle  
 Frederick Ryder De Nyse  
 Walter Irving Stillwell ..  
 William Ellsworth Johnson  
 Henry Elijah Ackerson, Jr.

### June 9, 1927:

Erskine Blauvelt Van Houten  
 Richard Montgomery Van Gaasbeek  
 Luther L. Osterhoudt  
 Alexander Bonnell Tappen  
 James Vanderveer Van Siclen

William James Bloomingdale  
 Dudley Near Van Kleeck  
 Kenneth Van Voorhis  
 Hampton Jacob Nevius  
 Ganson Depew  
 Charles Joseph Turck  
 Albert Bishop Van Voorhees  
 Clarence Arthur Van Doren  
 Edmund C. Westervelt  
 Charles E. Conover  
 William Remsen Lott  
 Thomas Rowe Van Boskerck  
 Nelson Wicks Monfort  
 Ferdinand Lott Wyckoff

### October 13, 1927:

John Van Schaick Bloodgood  
 Laird Sumner Van Dyck  
 George Washington Van Loan  
 Wheeler N. Voorhees  
 Martin Lee Du Bois  
 David Van Zandt Bogert  
 John Howard Voorhees  
 Gilbert Barent Voorhees  
 Arthur Wesley Van Horn  
 Archibald Hyatt Van Guysling  
 Arthur John Hopper  
 Harold Charles Van Name  
 Godfrey Ernest Updike  
 Stuart Northall Updike  
 George Campbell Updike  
 Harold Wesselman Updike  
 David Montgomery Updike  
 John Seaman Van Etten

## REINSTATED

### December 9, 1926:

Andrew H. De Witt

### March 10, 1927:

Frederic W. Kip  
 Charles F. Van Benthuyssen

### October 13, 1927:

Lefferd M. A. Haughwout

## NECROLOGY

ELECTED		DIED
Mar. 12, 1908—	Richard T. Wyckoff	Feb. 19, 1926
Dec. 18, 1923—	Elliott C. Du Bois	June 18, 1926
Apr. 30, 1885—	George G. Kip	June 27, 1926
Dec. 22, 1887—	William A. Adriance	July 24, 1926
Mar. 14, 1912—	John D. Quackenbos, M. D.	Aug. 1, 1926
June 8, 1899—	Edward Henry Leggett	July 24, 1926
Oct. 21, 1897—	Julius F. Van Riper	Aug. 21, 1926
June 12, 1924—	Abram D. Brodhead	Sep. 14, 1926
Dec. 20, 1910—	William H. Dolson	Sep. 18, 1926
Apr. 30, 1885—	John C. Westervelt	Oct. 11, 1926
Mar. 10, 1921—	L. De Graw Quackenbush	Nov. 8, 1926
Oct. 25, 1886—	William Van Orden	Dec. 6, 1926
June 10, 1926—	Henry Russell Blauvelt	Dec. 28, 1926
Jan. 30, 1890—	Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer	Jan. 15, 1927
June 9, 1904—	William Potter Sutphen	Feb. 1, 1927
Dec. 20, 1886—	J. Maus Schermerhorn	Feb. 13, 1927
Oct. 9, 1919—	John Oscar Delamater	Mar. 10, 1927
Oct. 13, 1910—	Gulian ver Planck Lansing	Apr. 4, 1927
Mar. 13, 1902—	William H. Van Benschoten	Apr. 4, 1927
Oct. 9, 1924—	De Forest L. Christiance	Apr. 11, 1927
Dec. 11, 1919—	James Roosevelt Roosevelt	May 7, 1927
Dec. 10, 1896—	Irving De Forest Kip	May 8, 1927
Oct. 25, 1886—	Abraham T. H. Brower	Apr. 28, 1927
Mar. 8, 1900—	Foster M. Voorhees	June 14, 1927
Oct. 13, 1921—	Mark G. Du Bois	July 15, 1927
Mar. 8, 1906—	De Witt P. Dutcher	July 21, 1927
Mar. 11, 1909—	Frederick G. Van Antwerp	Aug. 8, 1927
Mar. 9, 1916—	Garret P. Cowenhoven	Aug. 28, 1927
June 10, 1909—	Samuel V. Schoonmaker	Sep. 9, 1927
Mar. 9, 1911—	Charles Lewis Viele	Sep. 30, 1927
Dec. 17, 1908—	John J. Bogert	Oct. 5, 1927







## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

Vol. V.

NEW YORK CITY, JUNE, 1928

No. 2

### WILLIAM THE SILENT

There are numerous members of the Society who were with us before the matter of the erection of a statue, first of "The Typical Dutchman" and later, of "William the Silent," became a topic for discussion and report at every meeting of the Society, but few of them have memories long enough or accurate enough to know just when or how it all started and the Secretary confesses that he is not one of those few.

He has a very vivid memory however of the enthusiasm evinced by those of our members who were active in the launching of the project, remembering particularly the earnestness with which Mr. Warner Van Norden and Doctor D. B. St. John Roosa spoke whenever the subject came up; and while many others did excellent work in the collecting of the funds, it seems as if the supreme credit for the success of the achievement belongs to those two gentlemen who passed away many years ago and to Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, who took up the work where they laid it down and has brought it to so near a successful completion, that we can now announce that the statue will be unveiled on Saturday, June 9, at 3.30 P. M., when this Society, represented by Mr. Bergen as Chairman of our Committee, will present the statue to Rutgers University, who have had it placed on their Campus at New Brunswick.

Perhaps this is a time to recall that when Mr. Bergen became Chairman of the Statue Committee, while the necessary funds had been raised by voluntary subscription, no real progress had been made in the production of a statue because of the unacceptable designs that had resulted from the employment of various sculptors. It was then that Mr. Bergen personally discovered in the lumber room of a Museum in Holland the original model of the heroic size statue by Louis Royer of the Dutch Bratsman standing in the Plein in the Hague and the reproduction of this work was decided upon.

Directly after the contract was made for the casting of the statue with a Bronze Foundry in Brussels and the delivery of the model to them, the World War broke out and it was years afterward when a search of the ruins of the foundry disclosed the uninjured model covered with protecting debris.

Following the delivery of the statue in this country, many disappointments were suffered in searching for an appropriate site but these are all now things of the past and it is only a matter of a few days when the Committee can joyfully exclaim "Fini."

The President of Rutgers, Dr. John M. Thomas, has requested that the Society should transmit to its members his cordial invitation for them to be present on this occasion.

### THE TRICENTENARY CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF THE REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH IN AMERICA

No argument is needed to prove to our members that we should co-operate as a Society in this glorious celebration and it was with great heartiness that the freedom to make use of this issue was offered to the Rev. Edgar F. Romig and the Tricentenary Committee of which he is Chairman to place before our membership the outstanding facts regarding the celebration which will be found on our inside pages.

As we review the history of this Church, we cannot fail to be struck by the adverse conditions which menaced its existence for the period of more than a century intervening between the surrender of Stuyvesant and the successful close of the Revolutionary War, a period during which the religious situation in these provinces was so largely in the hands of the Clergy of the Church of England who thought it their duty to dominate even if they did not monopolize everything.

The direct results of these circumstances were evident in material difficulties for the Dutch Churches, but at the same time the change in national domination led to the increasing use of the English language and the gradual disuse of Dutch throughout the community, making preaching in English more and more imperative, as time went on, for the continuance of these churches. As the only sources for obtaining ministers ordained for the service were located in Holland, the need for setting up a Church organization here separate from the Holland Church became apparent and was a matter of bitter controversy throughout the Colonial period, with most devastating effects on the congregations, and even when these troubles were in a fair way to become settled, the outbreak of the Revolution postponed all action for another decade. Then came the successful organization of the independent Church in America and the foundation of the school of theology that developed into the Seminary at New Brunswick.

Truly, the continuance of the Church through that long reign of discouragement and its glorious history ever since, prove that it was needed to carry on in the chosen field of its endeavor.

#### DIED

T. J. Koff	Feb. 19, 1926
D. J. Solis	June 18, 1926
K. J. Solis	June 27, 1926
A. Alliance	July 24, 1926
Quackenbush, M. D.	Aug. 1, 1926
Henri Leggett	July 24, 1926
Van Riper	Aug. 21, 1926
B. I. Head	Sep. 14, 1926
H. J. Olson	Sep. 18, 1926
Westvelt	Oct. 11, 1926
Quackenbush	Nov. 8, 1926
Van Orden	Dec. 6, 1926
J. J. Blauvelt	Dec. 28, 1926
S. J. Rensselaer	Jan. 15, 1927
Pott. Sutphen	Feb. 1, 1927
Schelerhorst	Feb. 13, 1927
Van Lamater	Mar. 10, 1927
Van Pelt Lansing	Apr. 4, 1927
H. J. Benschoten	Apr. 4, 1927
L. J. Christiance	Apr. 11, 1927
Joseph Roosevelt	May 7, 1927
Post Kip	May 8, 1927
T. J. Brower	Apr. 28, 1927
Voices	June 14, 1927
Du Bois	July 15, 1927
P. J. J. J. J.	July 21, 1927
G. J. J. J.	Aug. 8, 1927
Conhoven	Aug. 28, 1927
J. J. J. J.	Sep. 9, 1927
Levi Viole	Sep. 30, 1927
Boye	Oct. 5, 1927





## THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, JOHN E. VAN NOSTRAND	Secretary, WALTER M. MESEROLE	Treasurer, CHARLES M. DUTCHER
305 Broadway New York	90 West Street New York	1356 Broadway New York

### TERCENTENARY OF THE REFORMED CHURCH

The year 1928 marks the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America. In the late spring of 1628 the Reverend Jonas Michaelius, a graduate of the University of Leyden, and a minister of the Church of the Netherlands, ordained by the Classis of Enkhuysen, came to the colony on the island of Manhattan, under the provisions of the West India Company, to minister to the spiritual needs of the little Dutch community. With him were his frail but heroic wife, the first "mistress of the manse" in America, and their three little children. Shortly after his arrival here, Michaelius formally organized a church, with Peter Minuit, colonial governor, as elder, and the two visitors of the sick, "krankenbesoekers", Jan Huyck and Sebastian Jansen Krol, as the other office-bearers. At the first celebration of the Lord's Supper it is recorded that there were fully fifty communicants, some Dutch, others French and Walloon. The minister preached to the worshippers in both languages. The church thus constituted in 1628 and today known as the Collegiate Church, is the oldest ecclesiastical body on Manhattan, and the oldest fully organized church with a continuous and unbroken existence in the United States. In the recognitions of this year, however, as they are organized by the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, the denomination which sprang out of those early roots, the greater emphasis will not be laid upon any unique historical claim, but rather upon the common traditions that have enriched America during these three hundred years.

There is, for example, an educational aspect in the Tercentenary. Michaelius was the first European University man to settle in the middle colonies of America. In the seventeenth century, of the ministers of the churches here, most were graduates of the Dutch seats of learning. It is known that at least three received their education at Groningen, seven at Utrecht and seventeen at Leyden. With Adam Roelantsen, schoolmaster, who came here in 1633 and founded what is now the Collegiate School, public school education in this country had its beginnings. Queens College (now Rutgers University) was established by the Dutch Church in 1766.

From the standpoint of religion, the Tercentenary is permeated with a note of catholicity. It will be recalled that John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, heartily approved of the doctrines of the Reformed Church. There is a likelihood that he and Michaelius, both Leyden alumni, were on terms of friendship. As for the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal Churches, the bonds between

them and the Dutch Church date back to the organization of the first English worship in Manhattan in the "Church in the Fort", and are manifest in many subsequent experiences of reciprocal hospitality. Thus one might enumerate. The celebrations of this year will serve to call to mind the magnanimity of good Domine Megapolensis of Fort Orange to the Jesuit, Father Jogues, in 1643, and his warm-hearted charity in clothing and sheltering the poor Jews in New Amsterdam in 1655.

Historically, the commemorative observances that are now at hand have so many relationships that it would require a long discourse to do justice to them. Jean de Michel, the father of Jonas Michaelius, was a leader in the cause of Dutch freedom, and a friend of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. The settlers who composed "the church in the horse-mead" in 1628, and whose descendants are numbered in the honored rolls of the Holland Society today, were men and women born of patriotic sires in the days of the making of the republic of the dykes. The charter of the Collegiate Church brings England as well as Holland into the weaving of this history, for William III, stadtholder of the Netherlands, was king of England at the time (1696) when he granted what proved to be a veritable guarantee of religious autonomy and freedom to those of the Reformed Dutch faith in New York and to future generations. The Church points to its clergy and laity who were in the vanguard of the colonizing of the Hudson, Mohawk, Hackensack and Raritan Valleys. It is justly proud of its honored families, and rightly claims as its own the names of Martin Van Buren and Theodore Roosevelt. Not least, numerically, the communion takes satisfaction in its tradition of an unmistakably educated clergy, its maintenance of the principle of religious freedom, its broad tolerance and generous catholicity, its record of unstinting support to every patriotic endeavor, its unceasing missionary services throughout the world, and its present substantial ministries in the United States. On this occasion of its three hundredth anniversary, it may re-affirm as its motto the words inscribed on its coat of arms, faithfully taken over from the shield of William of Orange, "NISI DOMINUS FRUSTRA".

The following program of Tercentenary events may be of interest as a matter of record even though many of them have already taken place.

APRIL 14.—The Women's Tercentenary Luncheon. Hotel Roosevelt, Madison Avenue and 45th Street, New York. Over 700 people gathered to pay tribute to the pioneer women of Manhattan, Mrs. De Witt Knickerbocker presiding. Representatives of many patriotic and genealogical societies present.





**MAY 1—Tercentenary Lecture.** Engineering Auditorium, 25 West 39th Street. The first of a series of lectures by Prof. Dr. D. Plooi, of the University of Amsterdam, Holland, under the Stokes Fund of New York University, on "The Influence of Holland upon the Pilgrim Fathers". These lectures by a distinguished Dutch scholar are a recognition on the part of New York University, in conjunction with the Institute of International Education, of the Tercentenary from the standpoint of education, the Reverend Jonas Michaelius having been the first European university man to settle in the middle colonies of America. The American institutions cooperating in the recognition of the Tercentenary are New York University, Columbia University, Rutgers University, and the New Brunswick Theological Seminary.

**MAY 4—Tercentenary Pageant in Mecca Temple Auditorium.** Cast of 700. Audience of 3500. A truly great tribute in drama and music to the Dutch traditions.

**MAY 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 15—Other lectures** by Dr. Plooi at the institutions named above.

**MAY 5 (Continuing for several months)—Tercentenary Exhibition** at the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City. Open free on each week day, from 10 to 5 o'clock. An interesting display of memorabilia and relics commemorating the founding of the Dutch Church in New York.

**MAY 15 (To continue during the summer)—**Opening of an exhibition of books, papers, and prints, related to the beginnings of religion in New Amsterdam, in 1628, and other phases of church life during these three centuries. New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City. **NOTE:**—The above mentioned are but two of a larger number of Tercentenary Exhibitions which, it is expected, will be open to the public this year.

**MAY 27—Huguenots' Tribute to the Dutch Traditions.** A Tercentenary observance to be held in the Huguenot Memorial Church, Huguenot Park, Staten Island. The service will take place at 3 o'clock. Address by Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, "Telling of Our Heritage".

**MAY 28—Reception and Tea to Dutch Professors** at the Tercentenary, given by the President of Columbia University and Mrs. Butler at Faculty House.

**JUNE 7 to 13—General Synod** in session at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and 48th Street, New York City.

#### **FORMAL TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATION (June 9, 10 and 11)**

**JUNE 9 (Saturday)—**A program of social activities for the delegates to General Synod and representatives of other bodies, including a trip up the Hudson on one of the steamers of the Hudson River Day Line, etc.

**JUNE 10 (Sunday)—**  
3:00 P. M.—Solemn Service of Commemoration. Processional (outdoor) and recessional of members of General Synod and fraternal delegates, all clergy wearing vestments. Singing of the Te Deum. Greetings

by the President of Synod, brief responses by official delegates of the Dutch Reformed Church of The Netherlands, the Mother Church; the Protestant Episcopal and the Congregational Churches, representing the beginnings of organized religious life in New England and Virginia; and a sermon by the Reverend S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., LL.D., President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. (Admission to this service must of necessity be by ticket. Apportionment about June 1.)

**JUNE 11 (Monday)—**

10:30 A. M.—Historical Service. Greetings by a representative of New York City. Addresses by the Reverend W. H. S. Demarest, D.D., LL.D., president of New Brunswick Theological Seminary, Prof. Dr. Albert Eekhof, of Leyden University, authority on the life of Jonas Michaelius, and others.

3:00 P. M.—Service of Recognition of Fraternal Delegates. Addresses by H. E. Dr. J. H. van Roijen, Netherland Minister on behalf of Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands; Mr. H. E. Chilton, His Majesty's Minister at Washington; Dr. Robert E. Speer, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.; the Reverend Dr. G. C. Pidgeon, the first Moderator of the United Church of Canada, and by representative delegates of sister churches of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the United States, as well as by a representative of the State of New York.

6:30 P. M.—Reception and dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The fraternal delegates will be the guests of the Collegiate Church of New York. The program is not yet complete.

The following are the persons who will be present at the Tercentenary as delegates from the Netherlands, besides the Minister, Dr. Van Roijen.

Dr. A. Eekhof, University of Leyden.

Dr. D. Plooi, University of Amsterdam.

Dr. W. J. Aalders, University of Groningen.

Dr. P. J. Kromsigt, Representing the Amsterdam Classis of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Dr. J. Schokking, Late Minister of Justice, representing the Leyden Pilgrim Fathers' Society.

It need hardly be said that the Holland Society is well represented on the Tercentenary Committee and that it will have a fraternal delegate present on the occasions named.

Among the literature that has come from the press during this Tercentenary year are the following works: "Tercentenary Monographs", a collection of historical essays by numerous contributors, under the editorship of Pres. W. H. S. Demarest of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary; "A History of the Reformed Church in America", by Dr. Willard Dayton Brown; "A History of the Collegiate Church of New York" and (in reprint) "A Tercentenary Tribute", by Mr. Wm. Leverich Brower, senior elder of the Collegiate Church and former president of the Holland Society; and "A Tercentenary Pageant" and "Musical Supplement to the Tercentenary Pageant."

EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG,  
*Chairman of the Committee.*





## ANNUAL MEETING

The Forty-third Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the North Ballroom of the Hotel Astor on April 6, 1928. About two hundred members and guests were present, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitutional date forced the holding of the meeting on Good Friday, and many were unable to attend on that account.

The reports of Officers and Committees were listened to with interest, especial enthusiasm being aroused by the announcement that the membership was filled up to the limit fixed by the Constitution—in fact, the number of active members was reported as 1007, the excess over the thousand being made up of sons of present or former members against whom the limitation does not work.

The election resulted in the unanimous choice of the Officers named on the regular ticket offered by the Nominating Committee which will not be repeated here as their names have already been twice broadcasted to the member-

ship, first on the call of the meeting and again on the leaflet carrying the names of all Officers and Committeemen and schedule of Society dates for the coming twelve months, which was circulated in May.

Following the election, the new President, Mr. John E. Van Nostrand, was invested with the insignia of his office by retiring President Schenck, and in a short address stated some of the intentions of the Officers for the coming year's work.

The evening was completed by a lecture by Professor Barnum Brown on "Hunting Big Game of Other Days" with a moving picture portraying what might have been a few days in the life of the giant reptiles of ancient geological times. It seemed incredible that the marvelous picture, in which we seemed to be seeing the actual battles in which species after species of these titanic creatures were successively wiped out in the struggle for the "survival of the fittest", could have been photographed from a series of inanimate models.

## NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

### December 8, 1927:

Louis Bevier Van Dyck  
Rawdon Myers Van Dyck  
Romeyn Van Zandt Voorhees  
Edward Otis Van Aken  
Douglas Radcliff Van Olinda  
John Wheeler Van Loan  
Stephen Hopper Bogert  
Solomon Le Fevre  
Alexander Seymour Van Santvoord  
Cecil B. de Mille  
Foster Debevoise  
George Douglass Debevoise  
Elliott Debevoise  
Ralph Spencer Voorhees  
Mortimer Bertrand Hopper  
Francis E. Van Schaick  
De Hart Bergen, Jr.  
Harry Bennett  
Raymond E. Goewey  
Willis Van Devanter  
Percy Hamilton Kittle  
William Le Roy Wyckoff  
Charles Andrew Ditmas  
Irving Wilson Voorhees, M. D.  
Raymond S. Crispell, M.D.

### March 8, 1928:

Anning Smith Prall  
Livingston Clark Van Name  
Abraham Hatfield  
Stanley Larmour Westervelt  
Edward Adolphus Benson  
David Warren Ketcham  
Stephen Walter Van Nostrand  
Albert Dickson Banta  
Bertram Van Patten  
Harry Granville Du Bois  
Peter Stillwell  
Henry Suydam Wyckoff  
Henry Norman Wyckoff  
William Reynolds Beal Acker

Jonathan Eugene Ryerson  
Daniel Van Brunt  
Ralph Lester Van Name  
John Smith Van Horne  
John Harold Van Horne  
Newland J. Van Riper  
Ellwood R. Van Riper  
Benjamin Van Keuren  
Leon Schermerhorn  
Frank Vander Bogert, M.D.  
Frank Wilmarth Suydam  
Milton Hewlett Van Siclen  
Henry Howell Van Cleef, Jr.  
Richard Herkimer van Esselstyn  
Frederick Ten Eyck Sutphen  
Preston Hasbrouck

## REINSTATED

### December 8, 1927:

Arthur L. Van Vechten  
Col. Paul Debevoise

### March 8, 1928:

Charles E. Hendrickson  
William Van Buskirk

## NECROLOGY

ELECTED	DIED
Sept. 29, 1892—Ralph Van Vechten	June 28, 1927
Oct. 24, 1889—James M. Schoonmaker	Oct. 11, 1927
Mar. 31, 1892—Levi Hasbrouck	Nov. 2, 1927
Mar. 14, 1895—Henry I. Riker	Nov. 14, 1927
Mar. 13, 1903—Charles A. Bogert	Nov. 21, 1927
Mar. 13, 1913—George W. Van Blaricom	Dec. 22, 1927
Mar. 28, 1889—William L. Amerman	Jan. 7, 1928
Mar. 28, 1889—Willis Wendell	Jan. 24, 1928
Mar. 28, 1889—James Howard Post	Jan. 28, 1928
Feb. 23, 1917—James Howard Post	Apr. 5, 1928
Aug. 30, 1885—Chauncey M. Depew	Apr. 8, 1928
Apr. 30, 1885—William G. De Witt	Apr. 30, 1928
Feb. 23, 1917—Marshall C. Lefferts	May 5, 1928
Mar. 28, 1889—Theophylact B. Bleeker	May 9, 1928
Nov. 9, 1893—Rev. William W. Schomp	May 12, 1928
Mar. 8, 1923—T. Schenck Remson	







## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

Vol. VI

NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER, 1928

No. 2

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK  
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK  
Telephone: Rector 4139

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New York

Secretary, WALTER M. MESEROLE  
90 West Street  
New York

Treasurer, CHARLES M. DUTCHER  
1356 Broadway  
New York

### RECONDITIONED

"DE HALVE MAEN" makes its autumn appearance this year more than usually late, for which the long-suffering Secretary of the Society has no apology to make or need of making it. It is neither his fault nor his responsibility. With canny Dutch acumen, he has transferred responsibility for the organ of the Society to the shoulders of another who will enjoy, if possible, the title of editor and will suffer for the errors, misstatements and wrong spelling of names which experience tells the new editor are bound to happen.

Always a staunch and creditable craft, "De Halve Maen," it is hoped, will continue to sail its appointed course. It is the desire of the editor to make it a more intimate and important part of The Holland Society, if possible. The perpetuation of ancient Dutch traditions, the establishment of old landmarks, historical, social, and geographical, are legitimate purposes of the Society. With a parent body of more than a thousand members; with numerous affiliated bodies, The Holland Society must contain in its collective membership a storehouse of information and recollection that is vital and interesting.

The editor urges all who are interested in the aims of the Society and have something that may contribute to the furtherance of such aims, to write it—typewrite it if possible—and send it to "The Editor of De Halve Maen," care of The Secretary of The Holland Society. Anything dealing directly or indirectly with the Dutch in America will be welcomed and will receive careful consideration.

"De Halve Maen" can be made even more interesting to Holland Society members, if the members themselves will enlist as her crew. She has been reconditioned, scraped and has a new set of sails. She needs men to work her, who will pay tribute from their memories for the sake of The Holland Society's organ. Pay will not be a question. The editor can promise that it will equal his salary, but not a cent more. He also must reserve the right of editing all contributions but he assures all possible contributors that their work will be handled with far more tenderness and consideration than his own.

No organ which is written by one or two members of the society it represents can hope to be representative of the entire body. It is hoped "De Halve Maen" can be made more of a chorus and less of a solo. Anything that would be of interest to The Holland Society—reminiscences, anecdotes, bits of history, odd facts, even verse, dealing with Hollanders in America—whether they be first or twelfth generation Hollanders—is earnestly solicited.

No one ever appealed to men of Dutch blood in a worthy cause and was disappointed. In a land that is steeped in Dutch tradition, in a Society composed exclusively of Dutch-Americans, there must be acceptable freight for "De Halve Maen." Her hatches are off, her gang planks down. Send her cargo.

The new editor of what we hope is to be an even better organ of the Society remains anonymous at his own request. He has been an editor before.

### "STANDING ROOM ONLY"

THE roster of The Holland Society once more is filled to overflowing. New members elected at the October meeting of the Trustees brought the total up to 1003. Lest some painstaking member of the Society rise to object on the ground that the constitution permits only one thousand members, it may be wise to point out here that the excess is due to another constitutional provision which permits descendants of present or former members to be elected to the organization, whether the roster be full or not.

### SAVE BY SPENDING

MEMBERS of The Holland Society who pay their dues annually and look forward to living for more than twelve years longer, are counselled to take out life memberships at once. These cost \$100, obviate the annoyance of annual bills and should appeal to the Dutch business instinct. The longer one lives, the more he will realize on his investment.

Furthermore, the opportunity of seizing this bargain will be in all probability brief. The Trustees are considering an increase in the price of Life Memberships. Action on this matter will be taken at the annual meeting in April, when, it is generally believed, the fee will be raised.





# STATUE OF WILLIAM THE SILENT UNVEILED AT RUTGERS COLLEGE

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY'S long-nurtured plan of erecting a statue of William the Silent, liberator of The Netherlands, as a monument not only to the man but also to the sturdy, independent and steadfast Dutch spirit, has been brought at last to a triumphant conclusion.

On June 9, of this year, unveiling ceremonies were held on the campus of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, before a large and distinguished commencement assemblage. No enterpriser of The Holland Society has so long and checkered a history, or a more satisfactory ending.

The statue, a replica of that heroic size monument to the First Stadtholder by Ludwig Royer, which stands in the Plein at The Hague, was unveiled by Walter M. Meserole, Secretary of The Holland Society and Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey. Tunis G. Bergen, former President of the Society, and Chairman of the Special Committee which had charge of the preparation and erection of the statue, delivered the presentation address.

The ceremonies were under the general direction of President John M. Thomas of Rutgers, who presided. Jonkheer Dr. J. H. Van Roijen, Minister from the Netherlands also spoke, sketching the career of the great William of Orange.

For all time now, the statue will stand on the Rutgers campus at the head of the mall leading from the old college buildings to the theological seminary, a monument to the Netherlands and their liberator, a memorial of the Society and the Batavian spirit it holds in reverence and, to no small extent, a tribute to the devotion, persistence and energy of our former President, Tunis G. Bergen.

The Minute unanimously adopted by the Society at its quarterly meeting in June, paying a deserved tribute to the work of Mr. Bergen, will be found elsewhere on this page.

The origin of the movement which has culminated in the unveiling of the statue is lost in the mists of Holland Society antiquity.

Who first proposed it and when, no one can tell. It has been one of the matters that seems always to have been with us. Many of those who heartily supported it have now gone. If it had not been for Mr. Bergen, it is wholly possible that the project might forever have remained in the realm of talk.

Mr. Bergen, when appointed chairman of the committee, furnished motive power that drove it ahead. Undismayed by disappointments and delays, secure in a determination that even the Great War could not thwart, though the conflict did postpone the project still further by the German occupation of Brussels where the statue was being cast, he has turned the years of planning and hope deferred into the magnificent monument, standing in the elm-tree bordered vista at Rutgers University.

In presenting the statue to the college on behalf of The Holland Society, Mr. Bergen said:

"In behalf of The Holland Society of New York, I have the honor to present, as a gift to Rutgers University, this Statue of William the Silent, of Holland.

"The Statue is a duplicate of the civilian statue which stands on the Square, known as the Plein in The Hague, Holland, by the celebrated sculptor, Ludwig Royer.

"Among the names of heroes of the world, preeminent stands the name of William the Silent. Whether one considers his private life, his deeds and character, or his devotion to his country, his patriotism and self-sacrifice, he has no superior in history.

"Living and dying in the later part of the Sixteenth Century, he was two hundred years prior to our own country in origin and development, in its declaration of independence, its revolutionary struggles, and its victory for a free and successful democratic state.

"Two hundred years after the Peace of Utrecht or Declaration of Independence against Spain, and the foundation of The Republic of the United States of the Netherlands, came the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America against

## MINUTE OF SOCIETY

*At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees of The Holland Society of New York, held on June 14, 1928, on receipt of the report of the Unveiling of the Statue of William the Silent, the following Minute was offered and unanimously adopted:*

The Trustees of The Holland Society of New York desire to record their high appreciation of the devoted service of their associate, Tunis G. Bergen, in consummating this notable enterprise of the Society—the erection in America of a reproduction of the Statue of William the Silent at The Hague, Holland.

The only surviving member of the Committee in charge of the project as originally constituted, through all the years of discouragement and inevitable delay, Mr. Bergen has labored zealously, unselfishly and enthusiastically in the performance of an unexpectedly trying and difficult task, of which he assumed practically the entire burden. To his courage, his faith and his arduous labor alone is due the ultimate achievement, announcement of which has created such universal satisfaction.

In grateful recognition of his fine accomplishment this expression by the Officers and Trustees of the Society is made and recorded on behalf of the membership at large and should be thus considered by our honored associate and former President, to whom a copy of this minute shall be transmitted by the Secretary.





## MEMBERSHIP REPORT

### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

June 14, 1928:

Myron Styles Van Aken  
William Hellyer Van Voorhees  
Ferdinand Vreeland  
Oliver Perry Vreeland  
John Spanton Van Riper  
John Townsend Suydam, Jr.  
Irving Van Zandt  
Irving Van Zandt, Jr.  
Robert Van Houten  
Daniel Joseph Schoonmaker  
Bailey Brower  
Nathaniel Scudder Wyckoff Vanderhoeft  
Hoghlant Van Norden

October 11, 1928:

Adrian King Rapelje  
Frederick Stillwell  
Morton O. Snediker  
William Watson Wyckoff  
Ralph W. Van Valin  
August Herman Schenck  
William George Van De Water  
Clifford Irving Voorhees  
William Sutor Westervelt  
William Henry Van Gaasbeek  
Frederick T. van Beuren, Jr.  
Alonzo Edward Conover, Jr.  
Howard Nienstedt Deyo

### REINSTATED

June 14, 1928:

Edwin Hawley Van Wyck

October 11, 1928:

Philip G. Roosa

### NECROLOGY

Elected		Died
Oct. 10, 1907	Easton Van Wagenen	May 24, 1928
Oct. 13, 1910	Thomas H. Hoagland	June 19, 1928
Dec. 12, 1907	Teunis A. Haring	July 1, 1928
June 13, 1907	John Henry Staats	July 6, 1928
Nov. 30, 1890	Jacob Elting	July 12, 1928
June 12, 1924	Alexander E. Ostrander	Aug. 4, 1928
June 14, 1906	William H. Van Benschoten	Aug. 11, 1928
June 14, 1894	Rev. James L. Amerman	Sept. 6, 1928
Dec. 14, 1905	William M. Johnson	Sept. 11, 1928
June 30, 1890	Forbes Heermans	Sept. 18, 1928
Mar. 28, 1889	Timothy I. Hubbard	Sept. 27, 1928

### ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

*The following outstanding donations to the Library have been received:*

From the Consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, "Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York—Her Organization and Development—1628-1928."

From William E. Pulsifer, "Ancestry and Descendants of Jonathan Pulsifer and his wife, Nancy Ryerson Pulsifer, of Poland and Sumner, Maine." Compiled by William E. Pulsifer.

From the New Jersey Historical Society; "New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXXIII, Abstracts of Wills, Vol. IV, 1761-1770."

From Myron Dings, "The Dings Family in America" (1927), by Myron Dings.

From the Consistory of New Utrecht Reformed Church, "Quarter Millennial of the New Utrecht Reformed Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1677-1927."

From Bartlett Orr Press, "The Henry Adams Genealogy" compiled by J. Gardner Bartlett for Edward Dean Adams.

From H. D. Halsey, "The Book of Ghosts—Ancestral Lines of Herbert Drake Halsey."

From George N. Cole, "Ancestral Chart of Watson Cummings Cole."

From Dr. John E. Stillwell, "Historical and Genealogical Miscellany," in four volumes, by Dr. John E. Stillwell.

From Eugene Treadwell, A Dutch Bible, dated 1718.

From Alvin Seaward Van Benthuyzen, "The Van Benthuyzen Genealogy; also genealogies of the Seaward, Zwahlen, Weiss, Conklin, Obee and Dally Families."

From William T. Davis, "The Church of St. Andrew, Richmond, Staten Island. Its history, vital records and gravestone inscriptions." By William T. Davis, Charles W. Leng and Royden W. Vosburgh. (1925).

From Frederick P. Auten, Dutch Bible brought over from Holland in 1651 by Adriaen Hendrickse Aten, published in 1643.

From The Reverend van Tassel Sutphen, "The Sutphen Family."

From Howard S. F. Randolph, "The Toers—Tuers Family" by Howard S. F. Randolph.

*By purchase these books have been acquired:*

"Origin and History of Grace Church, Jamaica" by Horatio Oliver Ladd, A.M., S.T.D. (1914).

"History of Greene County, N. Y." Published by Beers (1884).

"Index to the Wills, Administrations and Guardianships of Kings County, N. Y., 1650-1850." (1926).

Typewritten copy of Clarkstown Church Records, 1795-1849.

"History of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Gravesend, N. Y." by William H. Stillwell. (1892).





## DR. MILLIKAN HONORED AT AUTUMN GATHERING

THE gold medal of The Holland Society was presented to Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, distinguished physicist, at the autumn meeting of the Society held on the evening of November 23rd in the Hotel Astor. More than 200 members and guests were present.

President John E. Van Nostrand presided and the actual conduct of the affair was in the hands of Dr. Fenton B. Turck, chairman of the Committee on Meetings.

Following a roll call of members who have been admitted to The Holland Society since November 1927 and their introduction to the gathering, Dr. Turck then introduced Dr. Millikan, dwelling briefly upon his great achievements in the field of Physical Science. President Van Nostrand invested the candidate with the gold medal of the Society and presented him with its diploma, after which the Medalist addressed the gathering.

Dr. Millikan's address dealt with some of the most abstruse and complicated phases of an abstruse and complicated science. He told of his recent experiments with the cosmic ray and succeeded in translating these into language readily understood by the layman. His speech was followed with intense interest by his audience. He challenged, in its high spot, the usually accepted theory that the sun is gradually burning itself out. On the contrary, Dr. Millikan insisted, the sun is self-renewing, self-perpetuating.

The Society's Medalist for 1928 is director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology and administrator of the Institute. His fame is world-wide.

Dr. Millikan is probably the world's leading authority upon electro-physics. It is he who first measured the ultimate electric unit, the electron, and his photo-electric researches have been epoch making in their consequences.

Other and earlier recognitions of his accomplishments have come to him from the National Academy of Sciences which awarded him the Comstock Prize; from the American Institute of Electrical Engineers which gave him the Edison Medal and the Royal Society of Great Britain, which conferred on him the Hughes Medal. In 1923, Dr. Millikan won that crowning award, the Nobel Prize in physics. He is a member of scientific societies in many lands and is the author of numerous books.

Dr. Millikan possesses an attribute rare among scientists—the ability to discuss abstruse and immensely technical subjects so that the layman may understand them. His popularity as a public speaker is only surpassed by his scientific attainments.

Following the subsidence of prolonged applause at the conclusion of Dr. Millikan's address, a reception was held during which he was presented to the members and their guests. The usual collation was then served.

## THE 1926-1927 YEAR BOOK

The year book of The Holland Society for 1926-1927 was distributed to members about October 1 of this year. It was late but numerous difficulties that could not be foreseen or avoided delayed its publication. These have been eliminated now and it is believed that the next issue will appear in the fall of 1929—on time.

This newest volume of the records and achievements of The Holland Society presents as opulent and distinguished an appearance as its predecessors. Within it, are accounts of all transactions of the Society between the annual meetings of April 1925 and April 1927. An innovation which will be appreciated by members is an alphabetical list of all deceased members with the dates of their joining the Society and of their deaths.

It is possible, since the data from which this list was drawn were confused, that the names of some who died while in active membership have been omitted. The Secretary will be most grateful if such omissions are brought to his attention.

The current volume concludes the publication of the records of the Dutch Reformed Church of Albany. It is expected that the next book will contain the records of the Shawangunk Dutch Church, founded 1737 in what is now Brunswick, Ulster County.

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## WILLIAM THE SILENT'S MONUMENT IS UNVEILED

*(Continued from page 1)*

England, and the foundation of the American Republic.

"Two hundred years after William the Silent became known in Holland as 'The Father of His Fatherland,' our own Washington became known as 'The Father of His Country.' A good translation of the Dutch of the Union of Utrecht into modern English would surprise one by its similarity to our own Fourth of July Declaration of Independence.

"William the Silent, as the Father of His Fatherland, was the guiding spirit of his country in Holland's struggle for independence. He was the spiritual progenitor of our Dutch forefathers, who formed Rutgers College. All the ideas of freedom, independence and religious tolerance, cherished and maintained by this noble man, and victorious under his guidance in the foundation of the Dutch Republic, were inherited by our forefathers who laid the foundation of Rutgers College in the heart of the New Netherlands.

"It is therefore fitting that the Statue of William the Silent should stand in the grounds of Rutgers as a symbol of the ideals of sacrifice and triumphant struggle for freedom which were inherited by these ancestors of ours who laid the foundations of Rutgers."

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## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

*(Continued from page 3)*

"A Documentary History of the Dutch Congregation of Oyster Bay, L. I." by Henry A. Stoutenburgh.

"History of the Old Tennent Church," Second Edition, by Rev. Frank R. Symmes. (1904).

"History of St. George's Church in the City of New York, 1752-1811-1911." By the Rev. Henry Anstice, D.D. (1911).

"Marriage Records of Hunterdon County, N. J. 1755-1875" by Wm. F. Deane. (1878)







## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

Vol. VI.

NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY, 1929

No. 3

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, JOHN E. VAN NOSTRAND  
305 Broadway  
New York

Secretary, WALTER M. MESEROLE  
29 West Street  
New York

Treasurer, CHARLES M. DUTCHER  
1356 Broadway  
New York

### MANY HAPPY RETURNS

THE Westchester Branch of The Holland Society, organized on January 9, is the latest addition to the growing family of which our organization is mother.

With a true Batavian pride, the Society may regard its flourishing household of branches, ever increasing in number, sturdy, ambitious, healthy. There is well founded belief that the Westchester Branch will not long remain the baby of the family.

Fertility always has been a Dutch characteristic. The annals of early Nieuw Amsterdam are filled with records of widows who re-married not once but twice and thrice, presenting each of their lords with offspring. Stubbornness also has been a virtue of the Netherlander since the beginning. Both these traits are exemplified in the history and background of The Holland Society.

Nieuw Amsterdam was the property of The Netherlands for a bare sixty years. Even then, it was the most cosmopolitan settlement in America, a jumble of nationalities far more heterogeneous than the stock that settled Plymouth and Jamestown. Under British rule and throughout the history of the Republic, the mixed bloods of all the peoples of all the world have poured into New York. There have been three centuries of that inundation, yet today we find the old Dutch strain still clearly identifiable, flourishing, increasing. No race ever put a deeper, more permanent stamp upon a country of its adoption.

The Holland Society and its ever growing number of branches is an earnest of the permanence of the Dutch tradition and the Dutch stock. The Westchester Branch is the latest demonstration of this. To it and to its members, "De Halve Maen" offers congratulation and all possible wishes for a long, prosperous and joyous existence.

### BIGGER AND BETTER

THE steady growth of interest in our Society among its members is heartening and impressive. Probably at no time in its history has enthusiasm for the organization and its standards been more intense, nor is this likely to be a flash in the pan, for it is the product of a slow, salutary development.

The spirit and numbers of those who appeared at the annual banquet of the Society was most gratifying. It was, without doubt, the largest and most successful affair of its kind we have held in recent years. There is every promise that subsequent banquets will surpass it.

So also, the large delegation furnished by the Society for the ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of a Dutch Bible to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine—an account of which will be found elsewhere in this issue—was an emphatic testimonial of the regard in which its members hold The Holland Society and all that body stands for.

You can't, as the Duke of Alva said to King Philip, beat the Dutch.

### LAST CHANCE

MEMBERS of the Society are urged to familiarize themselves with the suggested amendments to the Constitution reported in this number of "De Halve Maen." These will come before them for decision at the annual meeting, April 8.

Those who contemplate taking out life memberships are warned that they must do so before that date if they wish to obtain them at the current bargain price of \$100. After April 8, the cost in all probability will be advanced to \$150. Men of Dutch stock presented with an opportunity to save \$50 will be false to the national reputation for thrift if they do not act at once.

### A NEW SCOTCH JOKE

THE royal and ancient game of golf, claimed so vociferously by Scotland, was brought to this country, not by the men from the hielands, but by the Dutch. The first mention of the sport in American annals is in an ordinance issued by none less than Peter Stuyvesant which forbade the burghers to use the streets of the city any longer for "the game of golf."





## HOLLAND SOCIETY REPRESENTED AT DUTCH BIBLE PRESENTATION

**T**HE Holland Society, sixty members strong, took part Sunday afternoon, December 9, in an impressive and colorful ceremony when a Dutch Bible, the gift of Her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands, was presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Men and women, descendants of the adventurous Dutch who first set houses upon the tip of Manhattan Island, participated in the procession preceding the actual ceremony itself which was held at a special service in the Cathedral. By far the largest representation came from our Society. Smaller delegations from the Daughters of Holland Dames and the St. Nicholas Society of New York also were present.

The Police Band furnished the music by which the procession entered the Cathedral. Bishop Manning, the Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb, senior pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church, and accompanying clergy were followed by the Veteran Corps of Artillery in full dress uniform. These acted as guard of honor for the Bible, which was escorted also by members of The Holland Society who marched behind the National Standard and the flag of the organization.

The gift, a replica of the original "Staten Bijbel" published in 1627, was presented by Joutheer Dr. J. H. Van Roijen, The Netherlands' Minister to the United States. Bishop Manning accepted the volume on behalf of the diocese. The sermon was preached by Dr. Cobb, whose church is successor to the first house of worship built by the early settlers of Nieuw Amsterdam.

Minister Van Roijen in his address stressed the continued interest that his country, the motherland of the City of New York, takes in the affairs of her offspring.

"When Her Majesty's Government," said he, "learned that this magnificent cathedral had been erected, it was anxious to show that it takes an interest in each important fact in the religious life of this country. It takes pleasure in giving proof of that interest by presenting to this superb temple an authentic copy of the original edition of the 'Staten Bijbel,' the book that contains the Dutch translation of the Bible, as it was established in the Seventeenth Century.

"The making of a translation from the Hebrew was decided on by the national synod held in Dordrecht in 1618, which translation was finished and published in 1627. As it was the 'Staten,' the States General, our Parliament, which gave the order that the translation should be effected, it is called the 'Staten Bijbel.' For nearly three centuries that 'Staten Bijbel' has kept its authority as the authentic translation and still now, although more modern translations have been published, it has the sympathy of many devout Bible readers in Holland.

"Her Majesty's Government could not present to this temple, at the beginning of a life of many centuries which we hope will be given it, a more appropriate token of interest and affection than this Word of God that in Holland, during three centuries, has given us courage, happiness and faith."

Bishop Manning, accepting the gift, said:

"I beg you to express to your Queen and to your government our thanks for this gracious gift and to assure them that we shall treasure it always as one of our most valued and sacred possessions.

"We rejoice that this cathedral is a great influence in the cause of Christian unity and of closer fellowship among all Christians and these symbolic gifts from other countries are giving it the character of a temple of good-will and world peace. Among all the gifts presented, none has been received with greater happiness and satisfaction than this copy of the Bible in the Dutch language from the Queen and the Government of The Netherlands."

A congregation that taxed the space of the cathedral witnessed the ceremony. Among them were the families of many Society members.

### ANNUAL DINNERS OF THE SOCIETY

**M**ORE than 250 members of the Society and their guests attended the most successful Annual Banquet the Holland Society has held for many years, in the Hotel Astor on the evening of January 17.

The speakers were: Mr. L. J. Van Hoorn, Counselor to the Royal Netherlands Legation who responded to the Toast to the Queen of The Netherlands; the Rev. Dr. W. Warren Giles, pastor of the Reformed Church of East Orange, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. J. J. Henry, district superintendent of the Newburgh Conference of the Methodist Church.

Annual meetings and dinners of branches of the parent Society at which officers were elected for the following year were held as follows:

Nov. 7, Union County, N. J., at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills.

Nov. 14, The Capitol District, at the Fort Orange Club, Albany.

Nov. 21, Long Island, at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn.

Dec. 11, Hudson County, N. J., at the Carteret Club, Jersey City Heights.

December 1,

Russell  
Clare E  
Harry  
James  
John N  
John V  
Arthur  
William  
William  
Hamilt

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of Salem, Ma  
From Th  
From M  
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From Dr  
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From the  
From Rev  
Voorhees, D.D  
By exchan  
From The  
From New  
From the

"History of





# MEMBERSHIP REPORT

## NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

December 13, 1928:

Russell Freas Hogeland  
 Clare Everitt Burtis  
 Harry Wesley Wood  
 James Warren Newkirk  
 John Neff Schermerhorn  
 John Van Wicklen Bergen  
 Arthur Patton Van Schaick  
 William De Wint Eckerson  
 William Russell Bogert  
 Hamilton Vreeland, Jr.

## NECROLOGY

Elected	Died
Dec. 12, 1907 Robert Lansing	Oct. 30, 1928
June 8, 1911 U. Condit Varick	Nov. 17, 1928
Dec. 20, 1886 Frank Hasbrouck	Dec. 18, 1928
Mar. 29, 1894 James de la Montanye	Jan. 11, 1929
Dec. 12, 1895 Hiram Lozier	Jan. 20, 1929

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

*The following outstanding donations to the Library have been received:*

From the Misses Wetmore, Newport, R. I., "The Diary and Letters of Benjamin Pickman (1740-1819) of Salem, Mass., with a Biographical Sketch and Genealogy of the Pickman Family." By George Francis Dow.  
 From The New York Edison Company, "Towers of Manhattan."  
 From Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, "Historic Roadsides in New Jersey," published by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey."  
 From Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, "Tercentenary Studies 1928 Reformed Church in America," published by the Church 1928.  
 From Wilmington Trust Company, "Colonial Finances in Delaware," by Hon. Richard S. Rodney.  
 From Mrs. Charles Foster Lovejoy, "A Genealogical History of the Ancestors and Descendants of General Robert Bogardus," arranged and compiled by his great-granddaughter, Maria Sabina (Bogardus) Gray.  
 From the Fort Ticonderoga Museum, The Bulletin.  
 From Rev. Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees, "Ralph and Elizabeth Rodman Voorhees—A Tribute," by Oscar M. Voorhees, D.D., LL.D.

*By exchange we have received the following:*

From The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany, "Year Book 1928-1929."  
 From New Hampshire Historical Society, "The Utah Expedition, 1857-1858," Collections Vol. 12.

*From the following Societies their current periodicals:*

Genealogical Society of New Jersey.  
 Minnesota Historical Society.  
 The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.  
 Library of Congress.  
 Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde.  
 Michigan Historical Commission.  
 New Jersey Historical Society.  
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.  
 New York State Historical Association.  
 State Historical Society of Iowa.  
 State Historical Society of North Dakota.  
 University of North Dakota.  
 Dutchess County Historical Society.

*By purchase we have acquired the following:*

"History of Ulster County, N. Y.," by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, (1880).

## CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

1929

March 14. Trustees' Meeting.  
 April 8. Annual Meeting and Election.  
 May 9. Joint Meeting of Trustees and Vice-Presidents.  
 June 13. Trustees' Meeting.





## WESTCHESTER BRANCH ADDED TO HOLLAND SOCIETY FAMILY

**A**NOTHER local sub-division of The Holland Society, the Westchester Branch, was born on the evening of January 9. Mother and child both are doing well.

This newest addition to the rapidly growing family of the parent organization's offspring was the product of a growing belief that Westchester county, with its Dutch settlers and Dutch history and Dutch-American families, was as fertile a field for a branch of the Holland Society as other localities in which such bodies already flourish.

A census showed that there are at present forty-eight members of the parent society now living in Westchester and at the instance of a number of them, invitations were sent out inviting them all to a dinner at the Union League Club, January 9.

Fourteen enthusiasts attended this affair with Walter M. Meserole, Secretary of The Holland Society, and Charles M. Dutcher, Treasurer, as guests of honor. Mr. Meserole opened informal discussion by describing the advantages of forming a Westchester Branch and it was moved unanimously to proceed with such formation forthwith.

Accordingly, a brief constitution was adopted, fixing annual dues at \$2 with no initiation fee, and the following officers were elected:

President, Howard S. F. Randolph.

Secretary, J. Harold Van Horne.

Treasurer, Martin E. Blauvelt.

Besides the officers, the other charter members were. John deCamp Van Etten, Elias W. Dusenberry, Gordon M. Vander Beek, Bernard Crispell, Peter A. H. Voorhis, David E. Van Horne, John S. Van Horne, James Garretson, L. C. Van Woert, Raymond E. Goewey and Francis S. van der Veer.

The purpose of the Westchester Branch, in common with that of the other similar branches that have preceded it, is the promotion in every possible manner of the work of The Holland Society, particularly through fostering acquaintance and cooperation among the members and persons eligible for membership in that body, who live in Westchester County.

It is the hope of the Westchester Branch that every member of the Society who is eligible for membership in this young scion thereof will affiliate with it. A most cordial invitation and the assurance of a hearty welcome is extended to all such eligibles.

An informal outdoor meeting of the branch is already planned for spring. All charter members will attend and other Holland Society members in Westchester are urged to be present. They cannot afford to miss this outing.

### ANNUAL MEETING TO VOTE ON ALTERATIONS IN CONSTITUTION

**M**EMBERS of The Holland Society at the annual meeting on April 8 will have opportunity to vote on several amendments to the organization's Constitution. These have been recommended by the trustees and deal chiefly with the subject of membership.

The first of the amendments endorsed by the trustees is concerned with the price of life memberships. It is proposed that fees for these be advanced from the current amount, \$100, to \$150, the increase to take place immediately the amendment is adopted. There will be no increase in annual membership dues.

It is recommended further that the limitation of the membership of the Society to 1,000 apply hereafter only to the annual members. No restriction shall apply to the number of life members nor shall they be included in the 1,000. The present proviso whereby descendants of present or former members may be elected at any time without regard to the number of the annual membership is to remain unaltered.

The trustees also suggest a slight change in that clause of the Constitution relating to the dropping of members. If it be adopted, hereafter any annual member who is one year behind in his dues may be eliminated from the rolls at the discretion of the trustees.

It is also suggested that the clause dealing with the office of secretary be revised. This section provides for two secretaries, a recording and a corresponding. The creation of the dual offices was the consequence of an emergency arising in the past. This emergency no longer exists and it has been the practice for some years past to embody the twin posts in a single officer. The trustees suggest that the Constitution be amended in this regard by elimination of all mention of "Corresponding and Recording Secretaries" and inserting a provision for a single officer to be known as the Secretary.







## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

Vol. VI.

NEW YORK CITY, APRIL-JULY, 1929

No. 4

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, CHARLES M. DUTCHER  
1356 Broadway  
New York

Secretary, WALTER M. MESEROLE  
90 West Street  
New York

Treasurer, REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE  
15 Exchange Place  
Jersey City, N. J.

### TUNIS G. BERGEN

WHEN his life ended on March 13, 1929, Tunis G. Bergen had been a member of The Holland Society for forty-four years. Few names had stood on the roster of the organization longer than his. None shone more brilliantly with the luster of untiring endeavor for the honor and influence of the Society which he loved. This body of men of Dutch descent is in part a monument to the memory of Tunis G. Bergen. The Holland Society was dear to his heart. He gave to it generously of his ability as an organizer, a historian, a scholar. Much that the body has accomplished is due to his far-sightedness and energy. Much that it will accomplish in years to come can be attributed to his original initiative.

The offices that Tunis G. Bergen held in the ranks of the Society were many. He was its president in 1899. He served as a trustee continuously from 1892 to 1928. The organization was honored by his services in many and difficult posts. The highest of these that he held was entirely unofficial. He made it for himself. It was the unique position of esteem and love in which his associates in the ranks of The Holland Society held him.

Elsewhere in this number of DE HALVE MAEN is printed the tribute of the trustees to his memory. There are some bereavements that resolutions cannot encompass. Words, at best, are futile and inadequate requiems.

The noblest and highest memorial to Tunis G. Bergen will not be found in print but in the regret that will remain in the hearts of those who knew him that they could not have known him and worked with him for many more years.

### "THE DUTCH COMPANEE"

DESCENDANTS of Dutch forefathers acknowledge the truth of the ancient lyric proclaiming that "The Dutch Companee was the best companee that ever came over from the Old Countree." Members of The Holland Society always have been convinced of its veracity.

Belief is one thing. Proof is another. Years as they go by have the habit of covering the past with the dust of forgetfulness. Much that is of social and historical interest often is buried through neglect. The Holland Society is now bestirring itself to learn more concerning what manner of men these old burghers of The Dutch Companee were, how and where they lived; what they did and why.

The Union County branch of the Society is planning organized research in its territory. The branch intends to follow back through records and archives and maps to determine as accurately as possible the nature and quality of the Dutch pioneers in what is now Union County, and to trace their influence. Plans are being made to foster a like work in other county branches.

The Holland Society also is working out a scheme for cooperation with the new Museum of the City of New York in preparing an exhibit that will emphasize the debt New York owes to its first settlers and the fashion in which these old burghers lived.

The race consciousness of men of Dutch descent already has assembled a mass of material concerning the lives and achievements of their forefathers. Much more, undoubtedly, can be unearthed by systematic searching such as now is contemplated by The Holland Society.

No better, no sturdier, no more enlightened and cultured stock ever landed on these shores than that which came here from the Netherlands in the Seventeenth Century. Research can only increase in men of Dutch ancestry a pride in their forebears. Work such as this is peculiarly within the province of The Holland Society. Members should lend this research their endorsement and aid for the Dutch Companee was a good companee and we cannot learn too much about it.

### MORE MEMBERS!

ON Page 4 of this issue of DE HALVE MAEN, will be found a coupon which every member is urged to fill out and return to the Secretary.

The Membership Committee has no intention of launching a drive for new blood. The Society was never in a better or more prosperous condition than it is at present. It feels however that members of the organization can do a double favor—to the Society and to eligibles of their acquaintance—by filling in the blank on Page 4 and sending it to the address thereon.





# MEMBERSHIP REPORT

## NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

March 14, 1929:

James Donald Amerman  
Washington Everardus Bogardus  
Albert Brinkerhoff  
John Calvin Voorhis Brinkerhoff  
William Edmund Bruyn  
Charles David Jerolamon  
Chester B. Opdyke  
Cornelius L. Quackenbush  
Charles Newton Schenck  
John Cornell Schenck  
Nicholas Remsen Schenck  
Gilbert Stoutenburgh  
Gilbert Payne Stoutenburgh  
John G. Updyke  
Arthur Hoffman Van Brunt, Jr.  
Leonidas Westervelt  
John Wyat Wyckoff

June 13, 1929:

George Underwood Adriance  
John Gregory Adriance  
Ogden Brower  
Ogden Brower, 3rd  
Francis S. Bruyn  
William Eugene Bunn  
Milton Conover  
Luther Hait Dusingberre  
Alexander Doty Hollenbeck  
William Russell Joralemon  
Jaques Cortelyou Rushmore, M.D.  
Edwin Ellsworth Suydam  
Hendrick Alden Vandyck  
Oris Jacob Van Pelt  
Benjamin Armstead Van Winkle

## REINSTATED

March 14, 1929:

Donald De Gray Demarest

June 13, 1929:

Alexander H. Mott  
John Russell Van Horne

## NECROLOGY

Elected		Died
Oct. 22, 1890	William N. S. Sanders	Dec. 24, 1927
Oct. 11, 1900	Isaac Van Houten	Dec. 5, 1928
June 10, 1909	John Jacob Van Pelt	Feb. 4, 1929
Dec. 7, 1888	Frank R. Van Nest	Feb. 14, 1929
Jan. 11, 1909	A. Campbell Smidt	Feb. 22, 1929
Oct. 12, 1916	Theodore F. Merseles	Mar. 6, 1929
June 9, 1904	John Howard Abeel	Mar. 13, 1929
Dec. 23, 1885	Tunis G. Bergen	Mar. 13, 1929
Oct. 12, 1905	Matthew J. Bogert	Mar. 15, 1929
June 12, 1902	Henry B. Le Fever	Mar. 6, 1929
Dec. 14, 1911	E. Hawley Van Wyck	Mar. 23, 1929
June 9, 1927	William J. Bloomingdale	Jan. 7, 1929
Oct. 22, 1890	Peter B. Wyckoff, M.D.	Apr. 14, 1929
Dec. 10, 1896	Harvey D. Van Gaasbeek, M.D.	Apr. 20, 1929
Dec. 10, 1925	Philip Le Fevre Elting	June 17, 1929
Mar. 12, 1896	Myron Teller	June 22, 1929

## RESEARCH IS PLANNED AT MEETING OF TRUSTEES AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

PLANS for bringing to light more knowledge of the old Dutch residents of New York were discussed at length at the annual joint meeting of trustees and vice presidents held at the Union League Club, May 9, 1929. Twelve trustees and representatives of fifteen vice-presidential centers were present.

The projected research which is continuing to grow in scope was started by mention at the meeting of Union County and the work its branch of the society is doing toward tracing the influence of old Dutch settlements upon that region. It was voted that the recommendation be made to the trustees to suggest such work in other centers. The trustees, at their June meeting, referred the matter to the Standing Committee on History and Tradition.

At the joint meeting it was also proposed that The Holland Society cooperate with the Museum of the City of New York with the aim of obtaining adequate representation for the Old Dutch phase of the city among the exhibits. The trustees at their June meeting placed this matter in the hands of a sub-committee with instructions to press the matter vigorously.

## VACATION NOTICE

During the entire month of August the office at 90 West Street will be closed.

## FIRST VOLUME OF "OLD DUTCH HOUSES"

THE special Society Edition of the first volume of "Old Dutch Houses" will probably be ready for distribution before the next issue of DE HALVE MAEN. One hundred and fifty copies of the edition of 250 already have been ordered.

The volume, which costs \$15, later will be offered to the general public at the same price but in a much less elaborate format. The Society edition is specially and luxuriously bound. It contains 300 pages of historical and biographical text, 150 rotogravure illustrations of old houses, a splendid index and a reference map. Members are urged to send in their orders at once.





# MEMORIAL

At a regular meeting of the trustees of The Holland Society held on the 14th day of March, 1929, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

THE Holland Society of New York again is called upon to mourn the death of one of its most honored and distinguished members, whose devoted service and notable accomplishments during his forty-four years of affiliation contributed so largely to the enviable record of our enterprise and the attainment of its ideals.

TUNIS G. BERGEN, whose death occurred in New York City on March 13, 1929, was elected to membership in this Society in December, 1885. He was Vice-President for Kings County from 1888 to 1890 and for New York County from 1898 to 1901; was Treasurer from 1896 to 1898; served as Trustee continuously from 1892 to 1928, and was President during the year 1899.

AS Chairman of the Committee in charge of The Holland Society's contribution to the "Hudson-Fulton Celebration" and as member of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee itself, he rendered invaluable assistance in preparation for that memorable observance. It was at his suggestion and largely as a result of his personal efforts that the presentation to the Commission by the Queen of The Netherlands of a replica of the "Half Moon" was effected.

ONE of the original members of the Committee appointed by the Society to secure and cause to be erected a reproduction of the heroic Statue of William the Silent which stands at The Hague, upon the death of the early Chairmen of that body he succeeded to the Chairmanship; and practically everything connected with the production and ultimate erection of the statue was accomplished through his personal efforts. Thus it was eminently fitting, as it was a matter of special gratification to the Society, that he made the presentation address at the unveiling of the Statue upon its presentation to Rutgers University on June 9, 1928.

A STUDENT, a scholar, of high intellectual gifts and attainments, and of exemplary character, Mr. Bergen ranked high among the distinguished men who have reflected glory upon this organization. His life presents an unblemished record and is a notable illustration of the truth that through persistent, high-minded endeavor ideals in aim and service are measurably possible of attainment.

## AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION ADOPTED AT ANNUAL MEETING

PREDICTED amendments to the constitution of The Holland Society were adopted at the annual meeting held April 8 in the Hotel Astor. In consequence, the following changes now are in operation:

Life memberships have been increased in price from \$100 to \$150.

The limitation of the Society to 1,000 members is to apply from now on only to annual members.

Life memberships have no limitation, nor are they included in the stipulated 1000.

Any member one year behind in his dues may be dropped hereafter at the discretion of the trustees.

The offices of Corresponding and Recording Secretaries have been combined in one officer to be known hereafter as the Secretary.

A further amendment has increased the admission fee for annual members from \$5 to \$10. Dues remain as usual.

Two hundred members and their guests attended the gathering. Following the business of the meeting, during which the amendments above-cited were adopted and the officers named on the ticket submitted by the Nominating Committee were elected, Dr. George Kriehn delivered a most entertaining illustrated lecture on Dutch artists of the 17th Century.

So delightful was the personality of the lecturer and so interesting his discourse that more than twenty members of the Society accepted his invitation for a supplementary lecture and inspection of Dutch masterpieces at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on the afternoon of April 23.

## TREASURER'S ADDRESS

Attention is called to the fact that the address of the Treasurer is 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. Several remittances have been very slow in arriving because they were addressed to New York City.

PLEASE FILL COUPON ON OPPOSITE  
SIDE AND RETURN TO SECRETARY

Died

Dec. 24, 1927  
Dec. 5, 1928  
Feb. 4, 1929  
Feb. 14, 1929  
Feb. 22, 1929  
Mar. 6, 1929  
Mar. 13, 1929  
Mar. 13, 1929  
Mar. 15, 1929  
Mar. 6, 1929  
Mar. 23, 1929  
Jan. 7, 1929  
Apr. 14, 1929  
Apr. 20, 1929  
Jun. 17, 1929  
Jun. 22, 1929

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## ULSTER COUNTY BRANCH HOLDS RECORD DINNER

ONE of the largest annual meetings and dinners ever held by a branch society was staged by the Ulster County branch at the Governor Clinton Hotel, Kingston, N. Y., on the evening of June 8. Myron S. Teller, vice president for Ulster County presided and the Hon. Philip Elting acted as toastmaster. Eighty-one members and guests were present. The speakers were: Professor C. C. Ward of the New Paltz Normal School, Supreme Court Justice G. D. B. Hasbrouck, former Justice Alphonso T. Clearwater, Trustee Fenton B. Turck, M.D., and Secretary Walter M. Meserole of the parent society. The dinner, the high character of the addresses and the general enthusiasm were noteworthy and set a mark for other branch societies to try to excel.

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

*The following outstanding donations to the Library have been received:*

From the Bergen County Historical Society, "Book of Marriages Recorded in the Bergen County Clerk's Office since 1794."

From Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, "The Records of Hyde Park Town and Churches" published under the auspices of the Dutchess County Historical Society.

From William H. Wanzer, The Schuyler Monument Medal, issued at the time of the dedication of the Statue of Major General Philip Schuyler in Albany in 1925.

From Daniel T. Ronk, typewritten, indexed records of the Dutch Church at Hopewell, Dutchess County, N. Y.; Baptisms, 1758-1811; Marriages, 1766-1811.

Family records of Jan Hasbrouck and Abraham Hasbrouck, consisting of 97 typewritten pages.

Typewritten, indexed record of inscriptions from the Reformed Dutch Churchyard at Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Typewritten, indexed records of inscriptions from the burial grounds of the Old Methodist Church at Fishkill Landing; the Episcopal Cemetery, Fishkill Village; and the Middle Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Brinkerhoff Village—all in Dutchess County, N. Y.

*By exchange we have received the following:*

From the Collegiate Reformed Church, "Year Book of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, Vol. IX, No. 5, 1929.

From the Pennsylvania Society, "Year Book for 1929."

From the University of the State of New York, "Minutes of the Court of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady, 1675-1680," Vol. II, by A. J. F. van Laer.

*By purchase we have acquired the following:*

Beers' Dutchess County Biographies.

A Narrative History of Orange County, N. Y.

Historic Old Churches of Orange County, N. Y.

Second Volume of the Minutes of Orphan Masters of New Amsterdam.

Innes' New Amsterdam and Its People.

Early Connecticut Marriages prior to 1800 (Sixth Book).

The Hudsonian—matters relating to Hudson, N. Y.

Mss. records of Tarrytown, N. Y. Dutch Church, subsequent to printed records.

History of the Kip Family in America, by Frederic E. Kip.

## MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE APPEALS TO THE SOCIETY

THE Membership Committee solicits the co-operation of every member in its purpose to secure applications for membership in The Holland Society from those men who not only can qualify for membership under the rules, but who should do so as a result of their interest and faith in those sturdy qualities and that sound common sense which made the early Dutch settlers outstanding contributors to the American life of their day, and which are no less needed at the present time.

A coupon is attached, upon which the name and address of a prospective candidate may be written, together with such other particulars as you may wish to send to the Secretary, who will communicate with the person designated.

*Fill out and send in this coupon.*

To Walter M. Meserole, Esq., Sec'y  
90 West Street  
New York, N. Y.

I suggest the following as likely to be interested in becoming members of the Society.

Name.....Address.....

.....

.....

Signed.....







## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

Vol. VII.

NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER, 1930

No. 1

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Hitchcock 4139

President, CHARLES M. DUTCHER  
1356 Broadway  
New York

Secretary, WALTER M. MESEROLE  
90 West Street  
New York

Treasurer, REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE  
15 Exchange Place  
Jersey City, N. J.

### THE GOLD MEDAL

THE Gold Medal of The Holland Society of New York has been awarded this year to James Henry Breasted, A.B., B.D., A.M., Ph.D., LL.D., Litt. D., professor of Egyptology and Oriental History in the University of Chicago and probably the foremost archaeologist in America.

This latest of the many honors Professor Breasted has earned will be bestowed on him at the Annual Meeting of the Society to be held in the Hotel Astor, Manhattan, on Tuesday evening, November 25, at 8 o'clock.

All members, particularly those who have joined the Society during the last year, are urged to be present at this gathering. Primarily, the meeting will be worth while through the opportunity it will offer to hear one of the great explorers of the past discuss his discoveries. Secondly, the gathering will be the first chance many of our younger members will have to become acquainted with their elders in the Society. Those who during the last year have proposed or seconded men since elected to our body should make special effort to attend with their candidates and see that he is duly introduced into the rank and file of The Holland Society.

On the surface, the connection between an organization dedicated to the perpetuation of Dutch tradition and the field of Egyptology may seem tenuous and faintly obscure. Actually, in the case of Professor Breasted, there is a strong, warm tie between him and us.

Jan Janszen van Brestede emigrated from the Netherlands to Nieuw Amsterdam during the early years of the colony and died in the little village on the toe of Manhattan Island in 1641. James Henry Breasted is Jan Janszen's descendant in the direct male line.

Thus, on the evening of the 25th, we shall meet to honor not only a great scientist but one whose blood entitles him to membership in The Holland Society.

It is hoped that this year's annual meeting will surpass in size all previous similar gatherings. As usual, there will be no charge to members. Guest tickets at \$2.50 each can be obtained from the Secretary. The usual collation and general informal good time will follow the presentation of the medal and Dr. Breasted's address.

### BACK TO THE OLD HOME

PLANS for a tour of the Netherlands next summer by members of The Holland Society are maturing rapidly and have brought that project out of the realm of possibility into the province of assured fact. Barring unforeseen complications, the trip will take place and the many times great grandchildren of the old Dutch colonists will have the opportunity to revisit the home of their forefathers under specially favorable auspices.

Elsewhere in this issue, the tentative schedule of events during the projected ten-day tour of Holland is presented. This is only a bare outline, though an enticing, of what members of the party will enjoy. In substance it differs little from any such program. Actually, however, the excursion promises to be a far warmer and more intimate affair than the routine outline of the tour indicates.

The committee in charge of the project has received, even at this early stage, warm and hospitably eager assurances of welcome from the various Dutch chambers of Commerce, from the municipalities they plan to visit and from the Royal Government of the Netherlands, itself. The framework of the tour has been erected by the committee, the Netherlands State Railway and the American Express Company, working in concert. The receptions and other official Dutch festivities of welcome and entertainment that will embellish the trip will be announced later.

Not only will the tour afford folk of Dutch descent an opportunity to visit the Grandfather Land with others of like inheritance, but the fact that this will be an officially endorsed delegation from The Holland Society will give the party privileges and a consideration from Hollanders which ordinary groups of tourists never receive.





The trip will actually begin with the departure of the fine new S.S. *Statendam* of the Holland America Line from Hoboken just after midnight on the morning of August 15th. The voyagers will be surrounded with the comfort and luxury for which the ships of this line are famous. The ten days in the Netherlands will be an experience for lifelong recollection. Thereafter, those who wish may return under tour supervision to the United States or arrangements can be made for further travel through Europe, according to individual preference.

Some time ago, a questionnaire was sent out by the committee to members of The Society. Those who consider joining the tour are asked to notify the committee or the Secretary of the Society of their intention as soon as possible.

### "OLD DUTCH HOUSES"

THE commercial edition of "Old Dutch Houses" has been exhausted. The publishers who cooperated with the Society in the compilation of this work have sold their last volume. There is still considerable question whether a second edition will be issued.

The Secretary of the Society still has on hand a few volumes of the special Holland Society Edition. This is a differently bound book than that which was offered to the public at large and sells for the same price, \$15. As a Christmas gift or a personal purchase for anyone truly interested in the history of the Dutch in America, "Old Dutch Houses" is singularly appropriate. The copies that remain will be sold to the first members of the Society applying therefor.

### OUTLINE OF SOCIETY'S PILGRIMAGE TO HOLLAND

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Aug. 24th<br>(Monday)    | Arrive Rotterdam. Proceed by automobile to The Hague by way of Delft.   |
| Aug. 25th<br>(Tuesday)   | The Hague. Sightseeing cars will call at the various hotels for morning sightseeing tour of The Hague—Wassenaar and Scheveningen with visits to Peace Palace and Maurits Huis picture gallery and Palace in the Wood. In the evening a Philharmonic concert in the Kurhaus, Scheveningen. |
| Aug. 26th<br>(Wednesday) | By motor coach to the University town of Leiden. Boat trip on the Kager and Brasemer lakes. Proceed to Aalsmeer and return via Warmond to Leiden. Return to The Hague by motor coach.   |
| Aug. 27th<br>(Thursday)  | Proceed by motor coach to Haarlem. Tour through city with visit to Frans Hals Museum, St. Bavo Cathedral, Town Hall, etc. Proceed to Amsterdam. Afternoon sightseeing trip visiting the Rijksmuseum.  |
| Aug. 28th<br>(Friday)    | Morning sightseeing trip through Amsterdam, visiting the diamond cutting factory of Asscher. In the afternoon visit the Municipal Museum or the K.L.M. Airport at Schiphol. If time permits the Colonial Museum will be included also.  |
| Aug. 29th<br>(Saturday)  | Trip to Volendam, Edam and Marken by motor boat through canals and locks.   |
| Aug. 30th<br>(Sunday)    | By steamer from Amsterdam to Alkmaar (cheese and mill district). By motor to Langendyk and Hoorn. By steamer and train to Leeuwarden, capital of Friesland.   |
| Aug. 31st<br>(Monday)    | Leeuwarden, Sneek and the Lakes, Bolsward with its Town Hall (one of the finest buildings in Holland), Franeker and Marssum. Return to Leeuwarden.  |
| Sept. 1st<br>(Tuesday)   | By train to Utrecht. Visit Utrecht, Zeist and Doorn.  |
| Sept. 2nd<br>(Wednesday) | Trip by canal steamer or motor boat on the Vecht river to Breukelen and Nieuwersluis. Breukelen is the city that gave its name to Brooklyn, Long Island. Return to Utrecht for the night.   |

### ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

*The following outstanding donations to the library have been received:*

- From Hon. Anning S. Prall: "Heads of Families First Census of the United States: 1790—State of New York".
- From William H. Wanzer: Walton's Vermont Register for 1925.
- From John E. Stillwell, M.D.: His writings on the Stillwell Family:
  - Vol. I, "The History of Lieutenant Nicholas Stillwell, Progenitor of the Stillwell Family in America".
  - Vol. II, "The History of Captain Richard Stillwell and His Descendants".
- From Jay Schuyler Simpson: Photostatic copy from Bible of John Brognard Schuyler, son of Aaron Schuyler and Ann Wright, beginning with the birth of Aaron and ending with the birth of Hoyt Lester Schuyler.
- From Collegiate Reformed Church: Year Book for 1930, Vol. X, No. 1.
- From Long Island Historical Society: "Records of the Town of Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., 1656-1751" in 3 Vols. (1914)
- From New York Public Library: Tile of St. Anthony's Market, Amsterdam, Holland.
- From H. J. Dingman: Photographic copy of Watercolor Portrait of Adam Dingmans (original in archive, Haarlem, Holland).
- From National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York: Their Register for 1913 and for 1914 and Catalogue of their Genealogical and Historical Library.
- From Consul General of The Netherlands at New York: "The Importance of Holland Seen From the Air".
- From Hon. Henry E. Ackerson, Jr.: "The Story of Middletown—The Oldest Settlement in New Jersey" by Ernest W. Mandeville.
- From Kingsland Van Winkle: Vols. 18-19-20; 24-25-26 of "Rural Repository", published in Hudson, N. Y., covering the years 1841-1844 and 1847-1850.





## "CALIFORNIA HOLLANDERS"

THE Holland Dutch of California" sounds at first hearing like a self contradictory phrase. In spite of this, the fact is that the Pacific Coast Branch of the Holland Society is a vigorous and growing young body.

The Dutch are a notoriously hard headed race. Many of them who started westward continued in that direction until the ocean forbade them to go further. There were Hollanders and Holland-Americans among the '49ers" who flocked to California. There are many persons of straight Dutch descent scattered up and down the West Coast from Seattle to Los Angeles.

A large fraction of these are members of the far flung Pacific Coast branch of the parent organization. Because of the wide spread membership, meetings are rarely attended by more than a minority of the membership, but the stout Batavian spirit still animates our West Coast brethren.

Secretary Walter M. Meserole of the Society and Mrs. Meserole, while in Los Angeles, last summer, had reason to testify to the cordial hospitality of the Pacific Coast Branch. The dinner held in their honor at the Elks Club, Los Angeles, by George E. Van Guysling, President of the Branch, was an affair never to be forgotten.

### NEWS OF THE BRANCHES

**ULSTER COUNTY** held its Annual Meeting and Dinner, with a record attendance, on June 14th 1930. President Myron S. Teller presided and at the election was re-elected as were also his associate officers. Since that date, Mr. Teller has resigned his office of Vice-President for Ulster County and the Trustees have, on his recommendation, elected Dr. Clarence H. Woolsey to succeed him. Mr. Teller's resignation was received with great regret by the Trustees, for he has been an ideal official.

**DUTCHESS COUNTY**, following its regular established custom, celebrated the anniversary of the raising of the Siege of Leyden in 1574 by holding its meeting and banquet on October 3rd.

**MONMOUTH COUNTY** held its Annual Meeting on October 6th, 1930, in connection with a well attended dinner at the Molly Pitcher Hotel, Keyport. This Branch is contemplating sponsoring a room in the Museum building about to be erected by the Historical Society of their County at Freehold, N. J., and the purposes of this latter Society were the subject of an after-dinner address by the Chairman of their Building Committee. Mr. Arthur S. Van Buskirk, President; Mr. Walter C. Van Keuren, Vice-President; and Mr. Aaron S. Van Buskirk, Secretary, were re-elected to serve for another year.

**UNION COUNTY** dined at the Baltusrol Golf Club in Short Hills, N. J., on November 6th, and re-elected their complete set of officers for another year, they being Arthur R. Wendell, President; Walter H. Van Hoesen, Vice-President; and Romeyn V. Z. Voorhees, Secretary and Treasurer.

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY** met on the same evening at Richards Inn in Tuckahoe and elected for next year's officers: Francis S. van der Veer, President; G. Payn Quackenbos, Vice-President; F. Wilson van der Veer, Secretary; and Martin E. Blauvelt, Treasurer.

While this paper is in the press, the Annual Meetings of the Capitol District Branch and of the Long Island are scheduled to be held, and the Hudson County meeting will occur on December 9th.

### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

#### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

Henry M. Beekman •  
Cornelius J. Bergen •  
Hiram B. Blauvelt •  
Peter White Bogardus •  
John Henry Brinkerhoff •  
Donald D. Conover •  
Elbert M. Conover •  
Carl A. Dorland •  
Cornelius C. Du Mond •  
Daniel C. Hendrickson •  
Raymond Hendrickson •  
John Kirk Hopper •  
Benjamin C. Hornbeck •  
Fred C. Hornbeck •  
Irving S. Hornbeck •  
Donald Bogart Kipp •  
William Edwin Knickerbocker •  
Robert R. Livingston •  
John Peter Luyster •  
John C. Marsellus •  
Daniel S. Morrell •  
William T. B. Mynderse •

Henry Irving Schanck •  
Donald Schermerhorn •  
Edwards Fiske Schermerhorn •  
Alfred A. Schoonmaker, Jr. •  
Leon M. Schoonmaker •  
Nelson J. Springsteen •  
Henry Philip Staats •  
Edward Blair Sutphen •  
Robert Emerson Swart •  
Carl Ten Broeck •  
William B. Van Alstyne, Jr. •  
James Dawes Van Arsdale •  
Peter Van Brunt •  
William H. Vanderbilt •  
Elliot Vandevanter •  
Jacob Bishop Vandever •  
William V. B. Van Dyck •  
Willard Van Keuren •  
Peyton J. Van Rensselaer •  
Willard F. Van Riper •  
George W. Van Sicken •  
William N. Van Slyke •





## Membership Report—Continued

### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED (*Cont'd*)

- Edward D. ver Planck
- Ralph S. Voorhees, Jr.
- Robert W. Voorhees
- Donald G. Vreeland
- Edward Eaton Wendell

### REINSTATED

- Harvey Conover
- Frederic Ashton de Peyster
- Philip H. Du Bois
- Warren J. Hoysradt
- Azariah M. Springsteen

### NECROLOGY

- Foster Debevoise
- James Ditmars Voorhees, M.D.
- Henry De Bevoise Schenck
- Robert B. Rosevelt, Jr.
- Abram Philip Lefevre
- John W. Vrooman
- Peter C. Quackenbush

### NECROLOGY (*Cont'd*)

- Peter R. Sleight
- Albert Vander Veer, M.D.
- John Douw Van Olinda
- George E. Voorhees
- Leon Schermerhorn
- Henry Clinton De Witt
- John E. Van Nostrand
- Bevier Hasbrouck Sleght, M.D.
- Frank J. Dutcher
- Charles A. Van Keuren
- Ernest Peter Hoes
- Isaac P. Roosa
- John Banta Van Gieson
- Edmund Niles Huyck
- William D. Blauvelt
- Walter Lisenard Suydam
- John E. Stillwell, M.D.
- Thomas Van Loan
- Rev. Charles H. B. Turner
- Augustus M. Voorhis
- Richard Irving Outwater

## Books continued from Page 2

- From Thomas Hunt: "A Historical Sketch of the Town of Clermont" by Thomas Hunt (1928).
- From Edgar F. Romig, D.D.: "The Tercentenary Year: Reformed Church in America, 1628-1928", by Edgar F. Romig.
- From V. C. Charles: Directory of Hackensack for 1879.
- From Mrs. Victor F. Clark: Mss. records of the Silvernail Family.
- From Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen: Fernow's Calendar of Wills.
  - The Burhans Genealogy, 1660-1893.
  - Fitz Randolph Traditions.
  - The Westervelt Family.
  - Holland's Influence on English Language and Literature.
  - A Tour Around New York, by Felix Oldboy.
  - The Fall of the Dutch Republic, by Hendrik Van Loon.
  - Golden Book of Dutch Navigators, by Hendrik Van Loon.
  - Reminiscences of Old New Utrecht and Gowanus, by Mrs. Bleecker Bangs.
  - Henry Hudson, by Janvier.
  - When Old New York was Young, by Hemstreet.

### *By purchase we have acquired the following:*

- Munsell's Supplementary Index to Genealogies, 1900-1908.
- Preliminary Statement of Cantine Genealogy.
- History of Buffalo and Erie Counties, N. Y.
- History of Jefferson County, N. Y.
- Early Wills of Riverhead, Suffolk Co., N. Y.
- Early Wills of Queens County, N. Y.
- The History of the Stout Family (1929).
- Landmarks of Rensselaer County, N. Y., by George Baker Anderson (1897).







## DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

NEW YORK CITY, MAY, 1931

No. 2

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Hitchcock 4-4139

President, REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE  
15 Exchange Place  
Jersey City, N. J.

Secretary, WALTER M. MESEROLE  
90 West Street  
New York

Treasurer, EDWIN H. UPDIKE  
149 Broadway  
New York

### PRESENTATION OF THE GOLD MEDAL

ADDRESS INTRODUCING THE MEDALIST, BY FENTON B. TURCK, M. D.

*Chairman Committee on Medal Awards*

THE Holland Society meets tonight to honor *another* distinguished American for his great achievements in the intellectual progress of our country and of the world.

It has been the custom of the people of Holland for three centuries to encourage, to protect, and to reward great men who have dared to project their researches into unknown territory and publicly proclaim their discoveries to the world. Galileo's work was promptly recognized by the people of Holland in the face of all opposition, and Helmont and others found a ready recognition and hospitable welcome from the free-minded and whole-hearted Dutchmen of whom we are the direct descendants. As we were transplanted to this soil, we can do no less than continue in this service of encouragement by honoring these rare, modest, and noble intellectual men of America.

The galaxy of notable medalists of the Holland Society still continue to show their genius. Man hopes that genius creates, as Hamlin Garland with his new "Middle Border Series", Daniel French with his finished Lincoln Monument, Carl Akeley with his "Brightest Africa", and the Memorial Halls in the Field Museum, Chicago, and that of the Natural History, New York—while he now sleeps on the mountain side within the African Reservation which he helped to establish. Dr. L. O. Howard with his new work on "The History of Applied Entomology", just published by the Smithsonian Institution, 1930, and Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn by his anthropological vision and new work has seen in the Peking Man (*Sinanthropus*), recently discovered, a confirmation of his prophetic statement which I quoted in my Presentation Address in 1925. Robert A. Millikan with new achievements in cosmic rays has recently attracted Einstein to his laboratory to learn some experimental facts of the world about us, and Theobald Smith, (Director Lab. Rockefeller Inst.) with his virus carried by Vectors, which he was the first to discover, linking as Howard has done, Entomology with Medical Science, included in what Howard names "The Insect Menace"—What shall we say now?

This is the age of science. We are not more intellectual than the ancients but our methods of approach are more exact. Modern archeology becomes a science because the genius of Breasted has touched it with the magic wand of research. A new science has been made and a new discovery unveiled.

Man wonders "Where do I come from?" In this age of science, he wishes to learn the facts concerning his civilization, his culture. Scientific archeologists point to the locality bordering the Mediterranean Sea where our civilization developed and then spread over Europe and America. Man finds it most fascinating "to lift a little the veil that hangs over his life and mental powers in the distant past". It is only recently that this veil has been lifted and by the hand of science.

The glories of Egypt have long fascinated us with their charm of an almost occult power. The Greeks owe a great debt to Egypt for its Architecture, Art and Science. Julius Maier-Grafe thinks "The Egyptians were the greatest artistic race on earth". But what the Early Egyptians produced in science and applied science has been revealed to us by Professor Breasted, indicating its importance in life today.

The colossal work of Professor Breasted published in two volumes are copies of his translation of the Smith Surgical Papyrus recently printed in England and published by the University Press, Chicago, 1930. From this we learn that Imhotep who flourished in Egypt over 5,000 years ago was the first pyramid builder, scientist, Royal Medical Advisor of the Pharaoh and "the earliest known physician in history".

There is an inscription on a stele in the Cairo Museum dedicated to Imhotep "He who possesses the Dambat give life", but we learn from Breasted's translations that Imhotep actually discovered a most fundamental principle in biology, "The things that give life" (p 202) he found to be "the intrusion of something engenders" and (p 212) "not something entering from the outside". It was not an empirical but Breasted states "This rational distinction is unmistakable and demonstrates the surmise judiciously in the world of objective phenomena natural causes. . . . with the





scientific attitude of mind." This fundamental principle of the living process was practically applied in medical and surgical treatment over 5,000 years ago. To illustrate:

When a "gash" or wound of the body occurred the two walls of the "fleshy lips" of the wound were brought together, held closely in contact by strips of adhesive plaster to insure "the intrusion of something which the flesh engenders". To further stimulate growth of the tissues in the healing process "fresh flesh" was bound to the surface held in place over the interstices of the wound for 24 hours. After the flesh stimulating juice "which the flesh engenders" started the healing process the wound was stitched together and dressed with antiseptic stimulating honey—which is an additional applied animal product. (*Smith Papyrus Breasted Trans.*)

The scientific research work in our laboratory demonstrated that our own flesh or tissue substance is the normal stimulant of life, of growth and healing process.

If these early Egyptian methods had been appreciated and practiced in the beginning of the World War, it would have saved thousands of valuable lives.

By pure research work on animals in our laboratory it was discovered that the tissue cell substance released by various environmental agents is the normal stimulant of biological activity but when in excess may cause morbidity and death.

This long series of experimental researches was published in nearly 100 articles before the Great World War.<sup>1</sup>

It was a great surprise and satisfaction to find in the recent translation of the Smith Papyrus of Professor Breasted the reference to a similar idea entertained by Imhotep "the earliest known physician in history". It is a curious coincidence that the same ideas and methods have been practically applied recently and published as new discoveries. Dabassa<sup>2</sup> in a recent German publication records this early Egyptian method as a new idea of bringing the flesh of the wound together by adhesive plaster as he states that "the secretion of the flesh is needed to promote healing".

Zinsser<sup>3</sup> refers to a similar effect produced by meat juice or bouillon which he names "Broth compresses" applied to the skin and also the injection of meat broth into the tissue for increasing the local and systemic natural resistance (p 714). The injection of salt solution he also advises "to stimulate existing latent specific capacity" by "producing antibodies" (p 718).

In the Smith Papyrus a definite explanation is given of the reaction from the application of external agents "Something entering from the outside" as "cauterization" (burns) "cold" "heat" "sunburn" etc. They release a specific tissue substance in the body which alone produces the biological effects and even slight injuries produced by these external agents resulted in "the intrusion of something which the flesh engenders". These early Egyptians avoided metaphysical explanations of natural phenomena. This scientific attitude of mind, Breasted shows, originated with the early Egyptians and spread to the Greeks. Manwarring, on "The Passing of Metaphysical Immunology"<sup>4</sup> advises the adoption of the older biological sciences and concludes that Immunology for the first time in all history endorses the Hippocratic command to "Draw no deduction from anything except an assured fact".

The difference in biology now is that modern methods of science are made more exact by the experimental researches on plants and animals quantitatively measured.

We took a small plant as I did in 1889 and slightly injured it by mutilation only to find that the mutilated plant outgrew the controls. A few years later on producing a similar injury in animals, the results invariably demonstrated that a small injury had a stimulating effect on the living process while a more severe injury not only failed to stimulate the animals but on the contrary produced a morbid effect. This was manifested by a reduction of metabolism and natural resistance. Finally we produced immediate death by direct injection of a small amount of the animal's own tissue juices. This work was continued from 1897 through 1910. Thus we learned directly from the laboratory during these years that small applications of the specific cell substance created a continued stimulation effect on the living process (loc. cit.) This application of "fresh flesh" by the Egyptians was the small dose of the cell substance which excited the healing process.

In the Egyptian Smith Papyrus (Breasted's translation) we find this effect occurred in surgical practice, but we found from our laboratory research that this is just one manifestation of a general biological principle.<sup>5</sup>

We understand now why that great medical scientist Imhotep was deified by the Greeks and called by them Asklepios and Æsculapius by the Romans.

The Yerkes observatory has christened a newly discovered asteroid circulating between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; Æsculapius.

The Medical Fraternity Alpha Kappa Kappa may now consult their patron saint in the starry heavens. There is more truth in this than fancy for we have taken spectrographs of different species of animal tissues including the human species and found that the tissues are of the same composition as are contained in the stars. We belong to the Universe and as Breasted has revealed to us we follow the Master Mind of Imhotep our Æsculapius who taught scientific medicine nearly six thousand years ago. Our Æsculapius is not a mythical god of medicine but as real as Galileo in Astronomy as Faraday in Physics and as Darwin in Biology.

Many other bio-physical methods were used showing an extraordinary grasp of medical science which one may find in Professor Breasted's two volumes recently published by the University Press, Chicago, 1930. The monumental scientific research of Professor Breasted began in Egypt and the Orient many years ago. Every branch of Art, Science, and Literature covering a period of about six thousand years has been carefully studied and the results of these deep researches have been published in several languages in numerous books and other

<sup>1</sup> Turck, Fenton B. "Researches on the Shock Reaction before the Great War and confirmed by actual experience in War" Military Surgeon, May 1929, Vol. 64, No. 5, pp 687-709.

<sup>2</sup> Dabassa, E. "Healing of wounds under Adhesive Plaster Bandage". Arch. fur Klinische Chirurgie Berlin 117.

<sup>3</sup> Zinsser, Hans. Immunity General and Local. Bull. Acad. Med. Nov. 1930, pp 709-733.

<sup>4</sup> Manwarring, W. H. Sc. Month. April 1930, p 356.

<sup>5</sup> Turck, F. B. The Biological Cause of Metabolism. Med. Record V 100 No. 1 pp 1-7.







publications. It stands as the greatest accomplishment in Scientific Archeology and historical facts in the world, especially concerning our civilization and culture. His work has grown to a colossal magnitude as head of the Oriental Museum, Chicago and Luxor, and with a corps of workers covering eighteen hundred miles of territory for his researches which now is nobly financed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

To evaluate the great life work of Professor Breasted, we must consult his own publications and the great professors of the universities of the world, qualified to speak with authority. As the Oxford historian, Professor Myres, knows, and as recently stated by Sir Arthur Keith, the great English authority on Biological Anthropology, who says that Professor Breasted is the leading Scientific Archeologist in the world today. Sir Arthur Keith's study on "The Descent of Man", you may recall, was recently widely published in our magazines and papers. Allow me to read from his letter to me:

Royal College of Surgeons of England,  
Lincoln's Inn Fields,

London, W. C. 2.

Oct. 21st, 1930.

Dear Dr. Turck:

To every word you say of Osborn, I say "Amen". He has been, and is, great.

Of James H. Breasted, I would say that every student of human culture is his pupil. He has done more and is doing more to unveil the "East" than anyone. And he is a born teacher as well as a researcher. With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Keith.

Nearly every country of the civilized world has showered honors upon Professor Breasted, in the form of degrees, decorations, and medals. So we are glorified in honoring him.

Remember, gentlemen, Professor Breasted, Professor of Egyptology and Oriental History in the University of Chicago, is the direct descendant of Jan Janszen Van Breesteede who emigrated from the Netherlands to New Amsterdam in 1641, and we are proud to welcome him as a member of our organization.

Gentlemen of the Holland Society, please rise.

Because of these great achievements as scholar, teacher, researcher, orientalist, historian and Scientific Archeologist, recognized throughout the world, our President Mr. Charles M. Dutcher will now confer the award on Professor James Henry Breasted, A.B., B.D., A.M., PH.D., LL.D., Litt.D., for scientific archeology as inscribed on the Gold Medal and Diploma of the Holland Society.

## ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

THE President of the Holland Society, Mr. Charles M. Dutcher, made the official presentation of the Gold Medal Award for 1930 in the following graceful manner: "Professor Breasted, for special reasons it is with a peculiar pleasure and satisfaction that we make this Award of the Gold Medal and diploma of the Holland Society. You have consistently continued the ennobling researches and discoveries such as our ancestral scientists of Holland began three hundred years ago. Transplanted to this American soil we find the same noble intellectual spirit which animated our ancestors as the 'Flower of Civilization' which still shines in the glory of achievements such as you have shown to the world in scientific Archeology.

As a Dutchman whose ancestor came to Nieuw Amsterdam we glorify ourselves by honoring you and by accepting you as fellow member of the Holland Society.

As President of the Holland Society I take great pleasure in conferring upon you the gold medal and diploma of the Holland Society in recognition of your great achievements in Scientific Archeology."

## PROFESSOR BREASTED'S ACCEPTANCE

IN acknowledging the award of the Gold Medal of the Holland Society, Professor Breasted said:

"I am profoundly grateful for this recognition of our Archeological work in the Near East and especially for this award of the gold medal and diploma of the Holland Society. To meet you as fellow Dutchmen is a peculiar pleasure as I never before enjoyed any such opportunity. A scientific man is in position to realize fully how helpful and encouraging is such recognition as I have had from the Holland Society."

Professor Breasted then gave a very remarkable report on the research work and discoveries in the Near East illustrated with lantern slides. The period covered by the researches of the expedition of the Oriental Institute dates from about 500,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C. By some other method of reckoning the date 500,000 is reduced to 200,000 B.C., which represents the date of stone tools and weapons chipped off to sharp edges. These were found under sixty feet of gravel in the old beds of the Nile. Professor Breasted stated that these are the oldest known tools yet discovered dating at the beginning of the Ice Age.

From the records found on Egyptian Coffins and Papyrus, Professor Breasted showed that the development of the human conscience took place before 3,000 B.C. Gradually it progressed so that the individual conscience and social consciousness reached a high stage of development. Professor Breasted gave a graphic description with photographic illustrations of the historical development inscribed on the walls of the temple at Medinet-Habu east of Luxor. This and other facts cited show the world at the time of the Dorian invasion into Greece, Crete and Asia Minor. This revelation throws new light regarding the invasion into Europe and Near East of people speaking the Indo-European languages from which evolved the languages of Europe and much of the Orientals.

Professor Breasted then spoke of the nine expeditions working in All-shar in Asia Minor 128 miles south-east of Angora where one of these expeditions has excavated through fourteen levels of civilization reaching down to the Stone Age. There was shown the remains of a Stone Age house with a wooden post still remaining supporting the roof. The age of this was estimated at about 10,000 years. The Hittites it is found







were one of the great world powers which still show some of the costumes which resemble those found on ancient sculpture indicating the power of tradition in habits of life.

Professor Breasted traced from the records of ancient papyrus the first appearance in the world of scientific thought and the actual application of the scientific method to the welfare and health of mankind. He especially referred to the translations made of the Smith papyrus and the facts revealed by Dr. Turck of the early concept of what we regard as modern biology.

After Professor Breasted's extraordinary presentation of the achievements in modern archeology the members present were individually introduced to the President and the Medalist, Professor Breasted. The usual collation followed.

## THE HOLLAND PILGRIMAGE

**H**AVE you your stateroom engaged on the Statendam leaving New York August sixteenth, or will you go abroad earlier and join the Pilgrims at Rotterdam on August twenty-fourth?

The ten days beginning August twenty-fourth will be crowded with interest for the party and they will have many experiences impossible for American tourists under ordinary circumstances. Every town named in our itinerary is anxious to arrange something special to accentuate its points of historical and scenic interest and in each place to be visited the citizens are mobilizing every resource to make our visit memorable. The personal contacts so developed are sure to give us an intimate insight into the life of Holland that will never be forgotten.

For example, at Rotterdam, the first day on land we will be the City's guests; at Delft, we are invited to take part in the ceremony of unveiling the memorial window to Hugo Grotius, the founder of International Law, which has been given to Holland by the American Bar; at Sneek, the town has arranged for a special boat trip on the Lake, luncheon in the pavilion Sneekermeer, and a regatta especially in our honor, at which the cup donated in 1888 by our Society to the Boat Club at Sneek will be the trophy competed for.

If you have not already done so, get into communication with the Travel Department of the American Express Company at once and discuss with its representative how best to spend whatever time you have available either before or after the ten days in Holland.

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

*The following outstanding donations to the Library have been received:*

From St. Mark's-in-the Bouwerie: A New York Pantheon—The Burial List of St. Marks-in-the-Bowerie.

From Dr. Fenton B. Turck: Map of New Netherland and New England taken from an Atlas printed in Amsterdam in 1645.

From Dr. Carl Ten Broeck: Original parchments regarding two land transfers in Northern New York between Anthony Van Dam and Cornelius Ten Broeck.

From Joseph S. Frelinghuysen: His Address at the Anniversary Service of the Reformed Dutch Churches of the City of New Brunswick, N. J. on October 12, 1930.

From J. Lansing Crouse: Genealogy of the Lansing Family.

From The University of Pennsylvania: "The Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware 1609-1664".

From Mr. Hendrickson, a former member: "History of the Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica, N. Y."

"Antiquities of the Parish Church, Hempstead, N. Y.," by Henry Onderdonk, Jr.

Vol. XIV, "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York".

Holland Society Year Books for 1901 and 1902.

*By purchase we have acquired the following:*

Mss. Record of Tappan Cemetery.

Town Records of Hopewell, N. J. (1721-1849).

Burying Grounds of Sharon, Conn., Amenia and North East, N. Y.

History of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn.

Frankenthal Church Records, 2 Vols.

The Colonial Laws of New York, 5 Vols.

Brazilian Church Minutes.

Graveyard Inscriptions of Greycourt Cemetery, Bloomingrove, Orange County, N. Y.

Salter's History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, N. J.

Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Prospect, Ulster County, N. Y.

Gloucester County, N. J. Marriage Records.

## MEMBERSHIP REPORT

### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

Cornelius Ackerson  
Edwin L. Beekman  
Louis Faugeres Bishop, Jr., M.D.  
John Le Foy Brower  
Cecil Sherman Conover  
George Mitchell Cowenhoven  
John Cowenhoven  
Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, 3rd  
Willard Haff  
Daniel Carpenter Jacobus  
John Maxwell Jacobus, M.D.  
Simon Peter Keator  
Alfred Garrett Luyster

Samuel Frank Newkirk, Jr.  
George Ryerson Smock Roome  
James Roosevelt  
David Barker Rushmore  
Edmund Rushmore  
Earle Winslow Schoonmaker  
Edward John Slingerland  
John Schureman Sutphen  
Clarence Muir Tappen  
Todd Groesbeck Tiebout  
Zeger van Santvoord  
John Wyckoff Van Siclen  
Curtis Hussey Veeder

### NECROLOGY

Wheeler P. Bloodgood  
Rollin A. Bonta  
Starr Brinckerhoff  
Walter R. Brinckerhoff  
William Brinckerhoff  
William Henry Edsall  
William T. B. Mynderse  
George W. Schuiman  
Amos Van Etten  
Edgar Van Etten  
Charles M. Van Heusen  
Joseph L. Wyckoff







## DE HALVE MAEN

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No. 3

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

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New York City, N. Y.

Secretary, WALTER M. MESEROLE  
90 West Street  
New York

Treasurer, EDWIN H. UDDIKE  
149 Broadway  
New York

### PRESENTATION OF THE GOLD MEDAL

On the evening of November 24, 1931, the Autumn Meeting of The Holland Society of New York was held at the Hotel Astor in New York City, the principal work of the evening being the conferring of the Gold Medal of the Society for 1931 upon Dr. George Ellery Hale, Sc.D., Ph.D., LL.D., of Pasadena, California.

### PRESENTATION ADDRESS

#### MODERN ASTROPHYSICS

By FENTON B. TURCK, M.D.

*Chairman Committee on Medal Awards*

THE medalist selected by your committee on awards for 1931 is Doctor George Ellery Hale, the Astronomer Astrophysicist and former Director of the Solar Observatory at Mount Wilson, who has shed great luster on the noble galaxy of American scientists. Doctor L. O. Howard, the distinguished medalist of the Holland Society, whom we all remember with esteem and affection has just traveled nearly around the world and writes me from France. I had informed him of our selection for the medalist for 1931 and he replies: "You have done well to award the medal this year to George Ellery Hale. It is vitally important to maintain your very high standard of recipients."

Gentlemen, we have not only maintained this standard but never would the Holland Society lower the high position always taken by the Hollander from our first honoring Galileo, three hundred years ago, to Hale in 1931.

Why do men like Einstein, Jeans, Lorentz, De Sitter and others come to this country? It is because of the high standard that America has attained from Franklin to the present time. We, Americans, also gain the advantages of our visits to European laboratories and there comes then, by the exchange of visits, that personal understanding of the intellectual aspirations common to both the Continent of Europe and America. The hope of the world must come through the intellectual understanding formed on pure science, the universal language of the human soul as it reaches out into "the depths of the universe" in the search of truth.

One of these great noble souls is our medalist for this year and like many of the others is so extremely modest that one must search the archives of Europe and America to learn what has been accomplished by his mind and his endeavor all these years. He says: "In honoring me you are not honoring an individual but rather the group of investigators with whom I had the good fortune to be associated with in Astrophysical research." The same may be said of Galileo, who started modern science and of Huygens who gave us the wave theory of light when our Dutch forefathers landed in Nieuw Amsterdam; of Newton, Franklin, and of Michelson from whom Einstein gained his concept. But these men, like Hale, had the vision to pierce beyond the veil. It is not only the exact findings which Hale has given us that are so valuable but the interpretations he made—the light it gives and the impetus to further research.

Doctor Hale, in his book on "Stellar Evolution", states that "An analysis of the light of the sun made with the spectroscope has shown the presence of vapors of iron, sodium, magnesium, calcium, hydrogen and many other substances known to us on the earth. 'The chemical composition of the earth and the sun is much the same. The history of helium affords an interesting illustration of the intimacy which now unites terrestrial and solar chemistry'."

Helium was first discovered in the sun; then, after much research, was found in the earth. (Now used in air navigation.) In every distant star (sun) investigated with the aid of the spectroscope the same elements were found existed as are found in our sun and our planet, the earth.

Not only is the composition of the earth the same as that of the stars but every living thing, plant and animal, are made up precisely of the same elements as are contained in the most distant star.

It was my privilege to take the spectroscopic findings of Doctor Hale, in his study of the heavens, as a basis for spectroscopic examination of the tissues of various animal species, including man. All the elements





found in human and other animal tissues were registered in the spectrographs of our sun and the most distant stars. I found one element Rubidium which has certain radio-activity in several of species including the human species the significance of which has not been recorded.

Hale found the sun is a magnet and therefore influences our planet as is believed in the Aurora Borealis and other phenomenon. Hale also studied the sun spots, first discovered by the Chinese and again by Galileo.

In 1924, I referred in a publication (Turck, Fenton B., Relation between Western Science and Chinese Civilization: Medical Life, 1924) to Hale's work, also that of Pelliot, the French archeologist working in China. Professor Pelliot reported in his Columbia lectures, the finding of an etched tablet indicating sun spots and showing variations between the angle of the magnetic and North Pole, by the use of the lode stone (Magnetic ore), with mathematical measurements of the angle. The tablet was roughly estimated as being several thousand years B. C. If these findings are verified it will show how long the world had to wait for such accurate measurements as Hale has given to us with our modern instruments and methods.

Doctor Hale observed the magnetic changes occurring in the sun spots periodicities and it has been noted how this may affect our radio transmissions. This has also established new researches on changes in climate and various other changes affecting plant and animal life, including human existence. Hale's great work has linked us with "the depth of the universe", not only in the composition of matter but in the very process we call life.

Gentlemen, I cannot do justice to what our medalist for 1931 has accomplished. I can only quote from the modest record he prepared which will be published in full in the Proceedings of the Holland Society. The array of degrees, medals, orders and honors showered upon him by nearly every civilized nation of the world are too numerous for me to mention. But remember, gentlemen, "the flower of civilization that was Holland three hundred years ago" blossoms in him whom you honor tonight, whose children inherit Dutch blood in heart and brain through their mother from a Dutch father. George Ellery Hale, Sc.D., Ph.D., LL.D., born in America but belongs to the world.

Gentlemen of the Holland Society, please rise.

Sickness prevents Doctor Hale from being here in person but his spirit is in our presence and, as chairman of the Committee on Awards, I will receive the medal and diploma of the Holland Society from our worthy President, Reynier J. Wortendyke, Esq., and convey it to him at Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, California.

## DR. HALE'S ACCEPTANCE

IN ACKNOWLEDGING THE AWARD OF THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY, DR. HALE WRITES:

I DEEPLY regret that I cannot be present in person to express my thanks for the distinction so generously conferred upon me by The Holland Society of New York. My intimate friend, Professor Breasted, to whom your Gold Medal was given last year, could claim direct descent from a Dutch ancestor. While I cannot match him in this or in his brilliant intellectual achievements, I am glad to say that my children and grandchildren inherit Dutch blood through the ancestors of my wife's father. I am also proud of the fact that for many years I enjoyed close relations with distinguished men of science in Holland, especially Professor Kapteyn of Groningen, some of whose epoch-making researches were conducted at Mount Wilson, and Professors Lorentz and Zeeman of Amsterdam, whose theoretical and experimental discoveries of the effect of magnetism on light were the necessary basis of my own work on solar magnetism. Through their friendship, Holland adopted me long ago by election to the Amsterdam Academy of Sciences and La Société Hollandaise des Sciences. I should therefore feel perfectly at home in your company, especially as your liberal action links me again with so many old friends and associates among the Medalists of The Holland Society of New York.

At the request of your Secretary, I am sending a statement regarding my work for your records.

My adventures in research date from boyhood, when I collected insects and fossils, observed with delight the amazing microscopic life of ditch-water, and experimented in chemistry and physics. I was soon attracted by astronomy, where I was especially impressed by the unlimited possibilities of the spectroscope. The sun afforded a very favorable field for new methods of spectroscopic research, and made a strong appeal to my imagination as the only star sufficiently near the earth to reveal a disc, large enough to be explored in detail. When it is remembered that the most powerful telescopes show all the other stars as minute needle-points of light, the unique possibilities of research afforded by the sun are evident. If we wish to solve the great problem of the nature and life-history of stars we must certainly learn all we can of the only specimen within our immediate grasp.

In 1889, while a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a method of photographing the solar atmosphere by the light of a single element occurred to me. A spectroscope with two slits permits the light of hydrogen or calcium to be separated from the brilliant blaze of solar radiance that conceals them. If the spectroscope is steadily moved as a whole, its first slit crossing a solar image while the second slit passes before a photographic plate, the calcium or hydrogen light isolated by the second slit will form an image of the solar atmosphere upon the plate. After some partially successful attempts at the Harvard Observatory, I obtained good photographs by this method at the Kenwood Observatory in Chicago in 1892. These photographs recorded the immense flames of calcium and hydrogen gas, which sometimes shoot with enormous velocities to heights exceeding half a million miles. The solar prominences had been observed visually at the sun's edge since 1868, but the advantages of photography were numerous. Most important was the possibility afforded by the spectroheliograph (as the new instrument was named) of recording these objects in projection against the brilliant disc of the sun, where they had previously been invisible. Thus it became feasible to explore the solar atmosphere and to analyze its remarkable differences in structure at various levels. The same method, as I soon learned, had been tried by French and German astronomers, but for various reasons the good luck of obtaining the first actual results had fallen to me.

The study of the sun and the task of designing the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, supervising its construction and organizing its work occupied the next decade. The 40-inch refracting tele-





proved to be splendidly adapted for research with the spectroheliograph and for various other investigations in which a group of able astronomers took part. Meanwhile I learned to appreciate more fully the untrodden fields of astrophysical research, which demand the development of many new methods, the construction of a great variety of special instruments and the judicious combination of laboratory experiments with telescopic observations of celestial phenomena.

I wish that your time and patience permitted me to describe the new opportunities opened to astronomy, physics and chemistry through astrophysical research. I have tried to sketch some of them in a series of small papers published by Scribners, the fourth of which has just appeared. As our telescopes and spectroscopes, aided by many photographic and other devices, have grown more and more powerful, the boundaries of the known universe have vastly widened and discoveries of many kinds have been rendered possible. We now look not only immense depths of space but look back through the hundreds of millions of years of time which have elapsed since the light from the most remote objects started on its journey toward the earth. Instead of the thousand stars catalogued by Ptolemy and his contemporaries, or the half million revealed by Galileo's telescope, we can now observe more than a thousand million stars in our own stellar system, not to mention the untold millions which are becoming accessible to observation in the hosts of similar stellar systems beyond the Milky Way. As revealed by modern methods, these stars are no longer mere specks of light but have acquired such personality and character that they can be arranged in sequences, representing the successive stages of their long life-histories. The sun, though nearly a million miles in diameter, is so small compared with many stellar giants that 25 million suns could be crowded within Betelgeux, the bright red star in the shoulder of Orion. Throughout their lives the stars seem to radiate away their substance, so that the sun, ages ago, was much larger than it is now. If I were to go on I could show how the masses, the temperatures, the range of density and other physical and chemical characteristics of celestial objects are enormously greater than those known on our little earth. Thus our studies of the universe not only reveal its nature, but also place at our disposal the essential means of solving many fundamental problems of physics and chemistry beyond the reach of laboratory investigation.

Suppose, for example, that we wish to learn whether Einstein was right when he predicted that a beam of light can be deflected from a straight line by passing it close to a mass of matter. No terrestrial object, not even the earth itself, is big enough for the experiment. But by using the sun, and measuring the shift in the positions of stars photographed in its vicinity during a total eclipse, astronomers have found that he was right. Another of his remarkable predictions was that when light is radiated from a luminous gas close to the surface of a massive body it should become redder; that is, the lines in the spectrum of the gas should be shifted toward the red. This has been found to be true in the atmosphere of the sun and still more remarkably evident in the case of the companion of Sirius—a small star with a density 60,000 times that of water—about a ton to the cubic inch.

These and scores of other illustrations explain why modern astrophysical research has played such a vital part in establishing the new foundations of physics and chemistry. In fact, one of our chief clues to the true nature of the atom was found by Huggins in 1864, when he first photographed the rhythmical series of hydrogen lines in the spectrum of Sirius and other white stars.

Although many of the facts just mentioned were unknown in the nineties, it was not difficult to devise a general policy of astrophysical research. Powerful instruments of many types, in the hands of the ablest men obtainable, were obviously called for. A scheme of operations directed toward clearly defined objectives, in which both telescopic and laboratory researches would play their appropriate parts, was equally necessary. The essential cooperation of all members of an observatory staff is perfectly feasible without sacrifice of the prime requisite in research—the encouragement of individual initiative and originality—on the part of each qualified investigator.

In so far as the existing conditions permitted, this policy was carried into effect at the Yerkes Observatory. But a wider opportunity was afforded in 1904, when the recently founded Carnegie Institution of Washington asked me to develop similar plans on a larger scale in the favorable climate of California. Here, with new and more powerful telescopes and accessory instruments on Mount Wilson, supplemented by laboratories, computing offices and instrument shops in Pasadena, a general attack on the problem of stellar evolution and the nature of the universe has been in progress ever since. We were fortunate enough to gather a staff of skillful investigators, aided by such eminent Research Associates as Kapteyn, Michelson, Jeans and Russell, who have come from various parts of the world to conduct the special researches with which many of you are familiar.

Anyone who agrees to organize and direct an institution of this kind must be prepared to forego or delegate to others many of the researches he would so gladly have undertaken himself. Although I have been unable to continue the studies of stellar evolution begun at the Yerkes Observatory, they have been much better pursued by my associates at Mount Wilson, where I have done what I could in solar research. The new types of solar telescopes and accessories constructed in our Pasadena shops soon permitted the application of powerful spectrographs and spectroheliographs, which rapidly increased our knowledge of the solar atmosphere. Our discovery in 1908 of great hydrogen tornadoes centering over sun-spots led me to infer that intense magnetic fields might be found in the spots themselves. Using methods similar to those developed by Zeeman in his classic laboratory studies on the effect of magnetism on radiation, I immediately found undoubted evidence of magnetism in sun-spots. The continued study of this phenomenon has led to many interesting conclusions, such as the fact that the great majority of sun-spots consist of two spot-groups of opposite magnetic polarity. The members of such bipolar groups suddenly reverse in polarity near the time of minimum sun-spots, at intervals of about eleven years. Thus we may conclude that the true sun-spot period is twice as long as the value previously accepted.

We owe to Gilbert, whose well-known volume, "De Magnete," appeared in 1600, the discovery that the earth is a magnet, with poles not far from the poles of rotation. Schuster and others had raised the question whether the sun might also be a magnet, but conclusive proof was lacking. I accordingly applied the same methods used in the study of the local magnetic fields in sun-spots, and found in 1913 that the sun is a magnet,





with its north and south poles close to the poles of rotation. This investigation, in which several of my associates took important parts, is a very difficult one, as the displacements of the spectral lines indicating the existence and strength of the sun's weak magnetic field are extremely small. One of my colleagues, who made most of these very precise measurements, is Dr. A. van Maanen, who came to us from Holland. I hope soon to be able to repeat and extend this work with improved apparatus at my Solar Laboratory in Pasadena.

The California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, of which I have been a trustee since 1904, includes in its faculty such well known men of science as Robert A. Millikan, Arthur A. Noyes, Thomas H. Morgan, Richard C. Tolman, and many other distinguished investigators. The close cooperation of the California Institute and the Mount Wilson Observatory, which is of great value to both institutions, has recently led the International Education Board to provide for the construction of an Astrophysical Observatory and Laboratory by the California Institute. The most powerful instrument in the proposed equipment, which is intended to supplement but not to duplicate that of the Mount Wilson Observatory and the laboratories of the Institute, is to be a 200-inch telescope, furnished with all necessary accessories for astrophysical research, many of them recently devised. The new Instrument Shop was completed a year ago and the Astrophysical Laboratory, also on the campus of the Institute, is nearly completed. The manufacture of the 200-inch telescope and its equipment will occupy several years, as the work involves the solution of many research problems. This telescope should prove fully ten times as powerful as the largest existing instrument, penetrate three times as far into space, and thus open to study an unexplored sphere of about 30 times the volume of that hitherto sounded. Indeed, there is reason to hope that it may go much farther.

Other interests have attracted me almost as forcibly as those I have named, but they need not be mentioned here. Most of them have embodied the desire to secure cooperation, both national and international, in the solution of problems beyond the reach of any single worker. There is much to be done in the development of such endeavors.

In honoring me you are not honoring an individual, but rather the groups of investigators with whom I have had the good fortune to be associated in astrophysical research. I thank you most cordially for your action.

GEORGE ELLERY HALE.

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

*The following outstanding donations to the Library have been received:*

- From E. K. Voorhees: "Ancestry of Imogen Southerland Voorhees".
- From Col. Frederic L. Huidekoper: "The American Ancestry of Frederic Louis Huidekoper and Reginald Shippen Huidekoper of Washington, D. C."
- From Charles E. Hendrickson: "New Jersey as a Colony and as a State," by Francis Bazley Lee, 4 vols.
- From Daniel C. Jacobus: Typewritten, bound copy of the records of the First Reformed Church at Pompton Plains, N. J., covering Baptisms from June 6, 1869, to October 26, 1873, and from March 6, 1892, to February 3, 1931; and Marriages from October 3, 1813, to July 29, 1871, and from October 27, 1892, to June 24, 1931.
- From a Friend: "John Rudolph Waymire and the First Three Generations of His Descendants as Known March 1, 1925," edited by William M. Reser, M.D.
- From New Hampshire Historical Society: "Letters and Papers of Major General John Sullivan," Vol 2 1778-1779.
- From Dutchess County Historical Society: Year Book, Vol. 16, 1931.

*By purchase we have acquired the following:*

- Index to New York County Wills to 1850, N. Y. Surrogate's Office.
- Collier's "History of Old Kinderhook, N. Y."
- Orange County Wills, 1780-1807.
- New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, 7 Vols.

## ELECTIONS

Marion S. Ackerman  
 Hugh G. Bergen  
 Richard Henry Brinkerhoff  
 Richard R. Hasbrouck  
 John Atlee Kouwenhoven  
 Frederick Pomeroy Palen  
 Peter G. D. Ten Eyck  
 C. Herbert Tunison  
 David T. L. Van Buren  
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 William R. T. Van Cleef  
 Stephen Van Tassel  
 Edmund McLean Voorhees  
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 Fraser Wesley Wood  
 Cornelius Zabriskie

Everardus Bogardus  
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 Rev. Wm. Harman Van Allen, D.D.  
 Wessels Van Blarcom

## NECROLOGY

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 Arthur W. Van Winkle  
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 Edward G. Zabriskie







## DE HALVE MAEN

*Published quarterly by*

The Holland Society of New York

NEW YORK CITY, JULY 1, 1932

NO. IV

### MEETING RECALLS STUYVESANT DAYS

IN ADDITION to the contrary and with precedent thrown to the winds, The Holland Society of New York dignified the distaff side of the house by bringing ladies to the 1932 annual meeting, something never done before in the Society's history. Members with their wives and guests attended a gathering that struck a new note in Society functions. A member referred to the first real Dutch reception in New York Governor Stuyvesant's time."

The meeting was held April 6 in the new Museum City of New York, Fifth Avenue and 104th Street, and was the first public function of any kind to take place in the building, which was opened in January of this year. A reception, at which members and guests were presented to Mr. Scholle, director of the museum, and Mrs. Scholle, preceded the formal meeting.

After a brief series of reports by Secretary M. Meserole, Former President Charles Schenck placed before the house the slate of officers prepared by the nominating committee. The entire slate, headed by President Reynier J. Hendyke, renominated, was adopted unanimously to serve for the current year.

Mr. Scholle was introduced as the honor guest of the evening by Dr. Fenton B. Turck, Chairman of the Committee on Meetings, who paid tribute to the director's ability and referred to the large graphical model showing the village of Nieuw Amsterdam in 1660, which is to be The Holland Society's gift to the museum and which has been on display there since the museum was opened.

Dr. Turck, "is now more completely established by this model of Nieuw Amsterdam. The

research workers who produced it did not depend alone upon written history, but by scientific archaeological and historical evidence gained their facts by original research.

"They first obtained their maps in Florence, Italy; then made a long research in Holland of buildings and all documents pertaining to the early settlement and development of the Colonies in America. Mr. Scholle, the Director of the Museum of the City of New York, our honor guest for 1932, will present the method of this research.

"The evidence shows that not only the extensive territory of New Netherland was first settled by the Dutch, but that the settlement of Plymouth Colony was the result of the Pilgrims' eleven-year sojourn in Holland before starting for the New World. They brought Dutch culture and methods with them.

"Such modern methods of research not only present facts, but settle many disputes resulting from former opinions and statements unsupported by such evidence as demonstrated in our model of Nieuw Amsterdam. This model shows a completed transplantation of Dutch culture on American soil, which finally resulted in a great metropolis."

In expressing appreciation for this gift, Mr. Scholle said that he and many others look upon New York as still a Dutch town—a city which underneath its cosmopolitanism has much the same love of comfort and pleasure that characterized the Dutch village of Nieuw Amsterdam. The sterner citizens of Boston and Philadelphia, he said, regarded New York from the first, and even well into the eighteenth century, as a light-hearted and frivolous city, given more to enjoying life than upholding the stark traditions of those who

*(Please Turn to Page Four)*





## TRUSTEES' MEETING

The second volume of *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776* is scheduled for early publication under The Holland Society's auspices. Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, Chairman of the committee preparing it, announced at the Trustees' meeting held June 9 at the University Club, New York City, that work is now going forward to complete this book, which will deal with the regions of the lower Hudson. The groundwork of research for this volume was laid when the first volume was finally published in 1929, but not until recently did the committee see its way clear to completing the work begun on the companion volume. Vacant spaces on Society members' bookshelves, and in the architectural and cultural history of New Netherland, are now assured of something worth-while to fill them.

When President Wortendyke told of the erection and dedication of Zwaanendael House at Lewes, Delaware, which is mentioned elsewhere in these columns, Dr. Fenton B. Turck called the attention of the Trustees to the admirable spirit of the people of Delaware in thus remembering the first settlement of their state when territory nearer New York, the center of early Dutch culture, was devoid of any corresponding Dutch commemorative edifice.

The Trustees elected Mr. Kingsland Van Winkle of Asheville, North Carolina, a temporary Vice President for a new local branch to be known as "the South." This branch is expected to be entitled to a full vice presidency after the next Annual Meeting.

The selection of the Committee on Meetings for a recipient of the Society's medal at the Fall meeting was approved, and notice was given that this year the meeting will be held November 30. The Secretary reported a total membership of 978 after new members and losses by death had been counted, and the Treasurer announced that the Society's finances were in a favorable position despite unsettled business conditions.

## DUTCH HOUSE ENSHRINED

Washington's Headquarters at Tappan, New York, a Dutch house built in 1700, was dedicated June 12 by the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, as a George Washington Memorial Shrine, and a tablet relating its history unveiled by the Rockland County Society. The building is one of those which will receive prominent mention in the second volume of *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776*. The Holland Society was represented by Wilfred B. Talman, Trustee; Mr. W. Parker Smith, and Mr. Charles R. Conover.

## ZWAANENDAEL REBORN

Zwaanendael House, an adaptation of the old Town Hall in Hoorn, the Netherlands, birthplace of Captain David Pietersen, stands at Lewes, Delaware, as a monument to Dutch colonization of that state. It was dedicated May 7 at a state function honoring the centenary of the coming of Dutchmen to the Delaware coast.

The Governor of Delaware, members of the Legislature, representatives of the chief executives of neighboring states, and guests from other parts of the country participated in the dedication with the Mayor of the United States from the Netherlands, J. H. van Royen. The Holland Society of New York was represented by President Reynier J. Wortendyke, Mr. George B. Wendell, Vice President of the Society in England, and Mr. J. B. Vandever of New York City. President Wortendyke read a message from Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, and a Trustee of The Holland Society.

Zwaanendael House was erected by the State of Delaware and named after the first settlement there. It is a brick structure in true Dutch style with a characteristic tile roof, and will be used as a museum and a library. A monument not far from the site, erected by the State of Delaware in 1931, commemorates the Dutch colony established at that spot in 1631.

In that year 28 persons under the command of Captain Peter Heyes, dispatched by Captain Willem Vries, landed at what the Indians called Sikekeyness, near Lewes, and named the settlement *Zwaanendael*, or the Valley of the Swans. Were it not for this first Dutch colony, Delaware might be part of Maryland.

## GIFT CONSIDERED

At the annual meeting of Trustees and Vice Presidents, held May 4 at the University Club, New York City, eleven Trustees and Vice Presidents or their representatives entered into earnest discussion with the major of the City on the subject of strengthening the Society's membership and for providing effective financing the model of Nieuw Amsterdam. The gift to the City of New York will be The Holland Society's gift to the Mayor of the City of New York.

Newly-elected Trustees and Vice Presidents were welcomed by those longer in office.

There was unanimous acclaim of the form of annual meeting held the previous year.

Dr. Fenton B. Turck, Chairman of the Committee on Nieuw Amsterdam, entertained committee members at dinner at his home on April 29.





# THE HOLLAND SOCIETY NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK  
BARCLAY 7-3057

REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, *President*  
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

WALTER M. MESEROLE, *Secretary* EDWIN H. UPDIKE, *Treasurer*  
149 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

Founded in 1885 to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settle-  
ment in America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ances-  
try and to provide for their descendants opportunities for social  
improvement; composed of descendants in the direct male line from  
settlers of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675

## PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

FRED B. TALMAN, *Chairman, and Editor of DE HALVE MAEN*  
ROOM 1830, 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK

CHARLES L. SCHENCK  
FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

HENRY L. BOGERT  
99 NASSAU STREET  
NEW YORK

## DE HALVE MAEN'S DUTCH IN AMERICA

With this issue, a new skipper takes the helm  
of DE HALVE MAEN, and she leaves port with  
a new canvas, a fresh coat of paint, and brass-work  
renewed. The Secretary of the Society, as in years  
past, is navigator, and Society members are the  
sailors. In the long run, the responsibility for the  
ship's welfare rests with the men who own her—  
the Dutch. They must not be silent partners in the firm if  
the voyages of DE HALVE MAEN are to pay a profit.

There is a capable crew aboard whose names  
have been carved above, on what is termed in  
nautical parlance—fittingly enough for DE HALVE  
MAEN—the “masthead.” Everything would point  
to a favorable series of voyages were it not that  
the cargo is scarce. The skipper hopes that  
some of this will be picked up at some early port  
call, but until then DE HALVE MAEN will have  
to strengthen her hull with more or less bilge-water for  
padding to the east. Four voyages will be made a year, cargo  
handling effective as cargo.

DE HALVE MAEN is a publication both of selec-  
tion and of record, but it is not designed to usurp  
the function of the Society's Year Book as a com-  
plete picture and full record of all activities of The  
Holland Society. It is a quarterly mirror of what's  
going on in America.

This is deemed for the common good. The neces-  
sity of balancing cargo in the hold does not permit  
publication in full of speeches delivered at local  
Society meetings. Members must attend these

meetings to get the full benefit of what happens  
there. This may be good news for local Vice  
Presidents anxious to boost attendance records.

DE HALVE MAEN employs no roving reporters or  
inquiring photographers. Society members and  
branch officers can help make voyages interesting  
by notifying the editor of Dutch happenings that  
might otherwise be lost as easily as a tobacco pipe  
in a Dutchman's voluminous breeches.

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The Library of the Society has received the  
following outstanding donations:

From the Albany Institute of History and Art:  
*Washington, Freeman of Albany, June 27, 1782.*

From J. Wilson Poucher, M.D.: *Old Gravestones  
of Ulster County, New York, Collections of the  
Ulster County Historical Society, Vol. I.*

From Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn: *Fifty-two  
Years of Research, Observation and Publication,  
1877-1929*, by Henry Fairfield Osborn.

From Mr. Andrew J. Provost, Jr.: *Biographical  
and Genealogical Notes of the Provost Family from  
1545 to 1895*, by Andrew J. Provost (1895).

From Collegiate Dutch Church, New York:  
*Year Book, 1932.*

The Society has acquired the following by pur-  
chase:

*Historic Homesteads of Kings County, N. Y.*, by  
C. A. Ditmas.

*History of Elizabeth, N. J.*, by Rev. E. F. Hat-  
field, D.D.

*Salem County, N. J., Marriage Records*, by H.  
Stanley Craig.

*Genealogical Data, The Salem Tenth, in West New  
Jersey*, by H. Stanley Craig.

*Annals of the Classis of Bergen of R. P. D. C.*, by  
Benjamin C. Taylor, D.D.

*Genealogy of Southern New York and the Hudson  
River Valley* (3 vols.), edited by Cuyler Reynolds.

## ULSTER DINES

The Ulster County Branch held its annual  
dinner at the Hotel Stuyvesant, Kingston,  
New York, on the evening of June 4. On that day,  
in 1658, the Esopus Indians gave Governor Pieter  
Stuyvesant land for a settlement which was later  
called Wildwyck, and still later Kingston.

Speakers were President Reynier J. Wortendyke,  
Secretary Walter M. Meserole, Dr. Fenton B.  
Turck, Trustee, and Mr. Willis A. Voorhees, Vice  
President for Richmond County. Dr. Clarence H.  
Woolsey, Vice President for Ulster County, pre-  
sided, and Justice G. D. B. Hasbrouck was toast-  
master.





## NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

John Arthur Bogardus  
Charles Whitney Carpenter  
Merlin Wheaton Dutcher  
Ira Deyo Le Fevre

Garrett Voorhees Stryker, D.D.  
William Halstead Sutphin  
Frederic William Truex  
Anthony Gerard Van Schaick

Gerrit Wessel Van Scha  
Duncan Van Norden  
Charles Lyman Vreelan  
John Munro Woolsey

### ANNUAL MEETING

(Cont'd from  
Page One)

planted their homes in a cold and dismal wilderness.

It is to catch the spirit of New York's life and rise to prominence sociologically as well as historically that the Museum of the City of New York is striving, Mr. Scholle said. New York has kept its Dutch strain alive in spite of a heavy overlaying of the most boisterous and tumultuous forces in the world. Although the village of Nieuw Amsterdam has passed so completely that scarcely one stone of the settlement has remained upon another, the Museum of the City of New York has gone ahead to recreate that life of an older time and pass it on to posterity.

Mr. Scholle spoke of the difficulty of obtaining accurate information about the early Dutch period of the city's life, and told how the Castello plan, discovered in Florence, Italy, about twenty-five years ago, shed much light on the actual layout of Nieuw Amsterdam in the Stuyvesant period. It was this map, based on a survey of Nieuw Amsterdam by Jacques Cortelyou in 1656, which was followed by Charles S. Capehart in making the topographical model.

Vice President Willis A. Voorhees of Richmond County was the concluding speaker at the formal meeting, and praised the capacity of the Dutch to perceive truth and adorn it with beauty in their home lives and domestic handicraft. Existence was finer in the old days of Nieuw Amsterdam, he said, when the object was to make a life, not to make a living.

Guests at the meeting showed particular interest in the model, which is a reproduction of the old village on a scale of one inch to twenty feet, with every house, street, wall and garden in its proper place. Its cost is to be defrayed by members of the Society who will purchase "property" on this replica of Nieuw Amsterdam—plots of land and buildings owned or occupied by direct or collateral ancestors—and receive a duly authenticated "deed." Their names will appear on a plaque attached to the model itself, as evidence to posterity of their Dutch heritage.

### DUTCH DESCENT

Members of The Holland Society are thought by strangers to be familiar with Dutch language. "No, my great-grandfather was Dutch, but I don't know a word of it," a member sometimes says when the question is asked, not realizing he is familiar with many words of Dutch descent, some of them borrowed from the *Nederlandsche taal*.

The Dutch of older days, with open generosity, assimilated odds and ends of words from those who came to their colonies. They had a polyglot tongue called in some quarters "Dutch."

But some Dutchmen, with true Batavian loyalty, clung to what was left of their language. There is a wide tendency in the Hudson River valley to call a porch a "stoop," from the Dutch *stoep*, and some of us remember being told to gather a basketful of *sproekels*—chips and shavings for starting a fire. Not long ago a Dutchman in these regions was heard to call a noisy new railway locomotive a *donderbuss*, a word which proves that the Dutch language can still be heard from beneath more than two centuries of other grant languages and be applied to new things.

The genealogies of words are not so easily traced as those of individuals, but among the most common English words of certain or probable Dutch ancestry are:

Ahoy, aloof, avast, bale, ballast, belay, bluff, blunderbuss, boom, boor, booze, brandy, bruin, bumpkin, burgomaster, bush, caboose, cant, clamp, clinker, cope, dapper, dot, drill, duck, duffel, easel, elope.

Flout, fop, frolic, fumble, gas, glib, golf, growl, gruff, gulp, heckle, heyday, hoarding, holster, hop, hustle, isinglass, jeer, jerkin, kin, link, litmus, loiter.

Manikin, marline, measle, moor, mop, mope, morass, ogle, pad, pink, rant, rover, ruffle, selva, shee, skipper, slim, sloop, sloven, snap, snip, snuff, splice, stipple, swab, switch.

Tang, tattoo, toy, trick, uproar, wagon, wainscot, yawl. To these could be added a host of others.

### NECROLOGY

Charles F. Van Benthuyzen  
Robert W. Van Boskerck  
Horace Van Everen  
Benjamin T. Van Nostrand  
Barker Van Zandt







## DE HALVE MAEN

*Published Quarterly by*  
The Holland Society of New York

NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER 20, 1932

NO. 1

### "THE BRITISH ARE COMING!"

BY HIRAM BLAUVELT  
VICE PRESIDENT FOR  
BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

Mr. Blauvelt has collected here some Revolutionary fire-side tales of the New Netherland region. He hopes other Society members who recall chimney-corner legends will write them in brief, interesting form and send them to the Secretary of the Society or the editor of DE HALVE MAEN. Even if they are merely folk-lore, the preservation of these tales, especially if they have never been published before, has a decided historical value.

count the individual Tory families who were genuine settlers on the fingers of one hand. Adventurous rascals did join the British in local raids, but they simply masqueraded under the Tory name for the sake of the loot.

On the raid described by Major André, part of the British traveled up the old Schraalenburgh Road and another part up the old Kinderkamack Road. The plan was to converge on Colonial forces at Tappan, but the surprise failed.

Recently a lady told me that she well remembered her grandmother telling tales of those days when the news spread—"The British are coming!" The men took to the swamps and wooded hills to drop out of sight until the danger passed. Frequently household silver and other valuables were buried until the raids were over.

hold silver and other valuables were buried until the raids were over.

Raids by nondescript guerillas had much the same effect. Down from the Ramapo Mountains, in May, 1779, came Claudius Smith and his ruffians to sack the village of Closter in company with negroes and Tories. On the Schraalenburgh Road they broke into a Dutch homestead and found there an old man ninety years of age, stone deaf and totally blind, seated upon a small chest. It had been rumored that this chest held a treasure of gold and silver. Either through obstinacy or because he could not see or hear them, the old man refused to rise, and the guerillas ran him through with a bayonet. They took whatever the chest contained, drove

SEVERAL years ago a trunkful of old papers turned up in England. Upon being brought to America and sorted and catalogued, a diary of the British Major John André was discovered, covering a period two or three years before he was hanged as a spy on André Hill in the old Dutch settlement of Tappan, New York. Particular interest in the diary is the description of a raid into Dutch Bergen County by way of Lee.

The Dutch of New Jersey, particularly those in Bergen County, across the river from British-occupied New York, were in a strained position. So close were they to the center of hostile operations that they could not come out flat for the Revolution and

colonists. The best they could do was to sit tight and endure the British raids and foraging expeditions sent through their country side to gather provisions, cattle, hay, wood and other necessities for maintenance of troops in New York City.

The strong, healthy, efficient Dutch housewives did the farm work whenever the men of their household saw their way clear to serve either in the military or the regular Continental army. The men slipped home around harvest time, if possible, to help in the crops.

Proof of the internal loyalty of the Dutch to the cause is the fact that there were few Tories in Bergen or "Orange South of the Mountains"—the old called Rockland County. The old folks could





off the cattle from fields near by, and left the old man dying.

A family tale also has come down concerning British who went up the Kinderkamack road, perhaps on the same raid that Major André described. Next to my home is an old farm dating from Revolutionary days. It was formerly owned by the late John Lozier, a descendant of one of Bergen County's old Dutch families and during his life an ardent member of The Holland Society.

When the property was sold after his death recently, a title company was unable to find any early deed or paper of conveyance except the original British grant signed "Georg R."

Mr. Lozier remembered the old folks' tales of a British military camp directly across Kinderkamack Road from their red-stone farmhouse in the meadow. Here the British built a typical field oven on the Dutch style. All the Lozier men had disappeared into the woods, but the soldiers treated the women who remained very courteously. They often came up to "borrow fire," since it was easier to get a potful of coals than to start a fresh fire with flint and steel. They also secured faggots and billets of wood for their cooking, and sometimes brought freshly baked loaves of bread, hot from the oven, to the farmhouse.

It was not unusual for the soldiers to drive off all cattle from a farm when they broke camp, but the Dutch *huysvrouw* could often plead successfully with the commanding officer to leave part of the herd. The Lozier women saved some of their stock in this way.

Later, a Continental army was encamped on the hill behind the Lozier farm. In cutting a road through the premises, years afterward, Mr. Lozier found the skeleton of a Continental soldier, with buttons and other identification. This discovery gave the name of "Soldier Hill Road" to that present street in Oradell, New Jersey.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The tale of the bayoneting of "old" Douwe Talema at Closter has taken a much larger place in fireside talk than in printed history, but careful comparison of several accounts substantiates the tale as printed here. The chest is still in existence. It was passed down in the Blackledge family, members of which cared for the old man in his last moments, until it was recently acquired by one of Douwe's descendants.

Douwe's sister, called "Aunt Derrickje," and her husband, "Uncle Bram" Haring, who lived on Pascack Road at the foot of Scotland Hill, now in Rockland County, were tied to bedposts while raiders drove off their cattle.

One of the most remarkable instances of the survival of a fireside tale in accurate form—even to the Dutch language used—is said to have been told of almost every Dutch militia officer, but the name of

Major John Smith seems to have been more frequently mentioned before Dutch hearths where the story was told as a warning that "pride cometh before a fall."

Major Smith had just been promoted from captaincy in the local militia and, being unversed with military tactics, practiced them on rainy afternoons in the spacious attic of his Dutch housestead at what is now Germonds, Rockland County. The house will receive prominent mention in the second volume of *The Holland Society's Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776*.

One day, as he was parading around in the militia, he gave himself the command, "Major Smith forward march," and fell through the open door down the steep, winding stairway. As he fell with a clatter at the bottom, his wife, Jemima Wint, daughter of the John De Wint who was at Washington's Headquarters at Tappan, came running.

"John, John, what's the matter?" she called in Dutch.

"It's nothing at all," replied the doughty Major. "Go in the house, woman. What do you know about war?"

So accurately have these Dutch words been passed down that the Major's great-great-grandson, Parker Smith, a member of The Holland Society, remembers them as older members of his family told the tale, and gives their phonetic equivalent this way: "Hans, Hans, was skeeter on the hill. Heen dane. Gae in de huse, woman, was we van warlich?"

The "Jersey Dutch" dialect of the Major's wife may not have sounded precisely as it is here, but a person familiar with modern Dutch has little difficulty in assigning the proper Dutch to the conversation—which is remarkable after more than 150 years.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

All members will note that the Society's Autumn Meeting, when the Society's business will be awarded to an outstanding world, takes place this year on Wednesday, November 10. Out-of-town members of branch organizations are invited to observe that a Westchester County Branch Meeting is on the calendar for October 25, a Dutchess County Branch Meeting for November 10, a Dutchess County District Branch Meeting and a Dutchess County Branch Meeting for November 16, and a Dutchess County Branch Meeting for December 8. Trustees will meet on December 8.

The Secretary of the Society would like to receive a few issues of *DE HALVE MAEN*, No. 4, July 1925, from any who care to send them.





# THE HOLLAND SOCIETY NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK  
BARCLAY 7-3057

REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, *President*  
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

MESEROLE, *Secretary* EDWIN H. UPDIKE, *Treasurer*  
149 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settle-  
ment in America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ances-  
try, and to provide for their descendants opportunities for social  
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the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675

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100 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

HENRY L. BOGERT  
99 NASSAU STREET  
NEW YORK

## NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

For those who have read James Truslow  
Adams' *The Epic of America*, it is not yet too  
late, even those who have not yet read it will get a fuller  
picture of early American civilization if, after be-  
having read Mr. Adams' book, they pause and read  
Dirk Willem van Loon's *The Life and Times of*  
*Stuyvesant*.

Mr. Adams' otherwise excellent work disposes of  
the Dutch settlement of New Netherland and its first one  
hundred years of culture in a few sentences, com-  
mendatory. Dutch-  
may rightly question why Mr. Adams slights  
six generations of their ancestors and describes  
manners and customs of the early generations  
in intimate detail. The Dutch are  
left out of Mr. Adams' American picture.

Mr. Adams and Mr. van Loon evidently  
followed a sound literary precept by writing about  
the best understood. If both books are read,  
Mr. van Loon's enthusiasm in one direction may  
be balanced by Mr. Adams' in another sufficiently to balance  
the historical scene.

The growth of an organization is dependent upon  
the interest of its members. Names of persons be-  
longing to The Holland Society, or of those  
who need further explanation of the Society's  
aims and purposes, should be sent to the Secre-  
tary by Society members. You are asked to help  
the Society grow.

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The Library of the Society has received the  
following outstanding donations:

From Dr. Harrison McNear: *Stillwell Genealogy*, Vols.  
III and IV.

From Mr. Charles E. Conover: *This Old Monmouth of*  
*Ours*, by William S. Hornor.

From Mr. Myron C. Taylor: *Underhill Genealogy*, four  
volumes edited by Mrs. Josephine C. Frost.

The Society has acquired the following by pur-  
chase:

*Index to Genealogical Periodicals*, by Donald L. Jaco-  
bus.

*Some of the First Settlers of The Forks of the Delaware*,  
by the Rev. H. M. Kieffer, D.D., containing church re-  
cords of Easton, Pennsylvania, from 1760 to 1852.

*Adventures for God*, by John S. Haight. A history of  
St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, Long Island.

The following have been acquired by exchange:  
From National Society of Colonial Dames in State of  
New York: *List of Members, 1932*.

From Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New  
York: *Year Book for 1931-32*.

From The Pennsylvania Society: *Year Book for 1932*.

From Sons of the Revolution in State of New York:  
*Reports and Proceedings, July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932*.

From University of the State of New York: *Court*  
*Minutes of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady*,  
Vol. III, and *Correspondence of Jeremias Van Rensse-  
laer, 1651-1674*, both translated and edited by A. J. F.  
van Laer, State Archivist.

Also publications from Maatschappij der Neder-  
landsche Letterkunde te Leiden, Smithsonian In-  
stitution, Minnesota Historical Society, Michigan  
Historical Commission, The Society of the Friendly  
Sons of St. Patrick, The Genealogical Society of  
New Jersey, New York Genealogical and Bio-  
graphical Society, The Historical Society of Penn-  
sylvania, New-York Historical Society, New Jersey  
Historical Society, University of North Dakota,  
New York State Historical Association, St. An-  
drew's Society, The State Historical Society of  
Iowa, Kentucky State Historical Society, U. S.  
George Washington Bicentennial Commission, The  
Fort Ticonderoga Museum, State Historical So-  
ciety of North Dakota and Bibliotheek der Univer-  
siteit van Amsterdam.

## MONMOUTH DINNER

A dinner of the Monmouth County Branch of  
the Society took place September 8 at Grove  
Hall, Ocean Grove, New Jersey. About 40 persons,  
including Society members and their families, list-  
ened to addresses made by Mr. James W. Wood of  
Long Branch, New Jersey, and Secretary Walter  
M. Meserole of the parent Society. Harold V. B.  
Voorhis, President of the Monmouth County Branch,  
presided. The annual meeting of the Branch was  
held at Freehold, New Jersey, October 3.





## THE "BAR SINISTER"

Sooner or later, when a person starts digging into his ancestry, he tries to learn whether his family has a coat of arms. Perhaps a recent statement that only two families north of the Mason-Dixon line are entitled to bear arms will slacken his research. So also may the fear of finding a "bar sinister" on some ancestral escutcheon.

Because armorial bearings change every generation with family circumstances, there is little doubt that a person who places the escutcheon of some seventeenth century antecedent on his note paper is not entitled to bear those arms in his own right. But no fear of finding a "bar sinister" need trouble the innocent genealogist, for there is no such thing. The term "bar sinister" is not only incorrect and paradoxical, but a misnomer and an impossibility.

The terms "dexter" and "sinister" in heraldry are names for the right and left sides of a shield, and indicate these directions with relation to a person holding the shield from behind. What one would ordinarily call "the right-hand side" of a shield is really its sinister.

A bar is a horizontal section occupying one-fifth of the shield, about equidistant from top and bottom. Being horizontal, it can be argued that it is neither dexter nor sinister, or both dexter and sinister.

The heraldic term "bend" denotes a diagonal strip occupying one-third of the shield's area. A bend dexter reaches from the dexter chief (upper left-hand corner) to the sinister base (lower right-hand corner). A bend sinister traverses the shield in the opposite direction. Since in French the bend was termed *une barre*, the expression *une barre sinister* became corrupted to "a bar sinister." The bar has no connotation of opprobrium.

The bend sinister was diminished in early times to the narrower bendlet for a mark of illegitimate birth. Later the baton sinister, a very thin bendlet whose ends did not touch either corner of the escutcheon, betokened birth out of wedlock.

Although it was once scarcely a disgrace to bear arms of this kind in Europe, about the time New Netherland was settled racketeering heralds found it profitable to remove "sinister" symbols for an ample consideration.

## NEW MEMBERS

William H. Conger, M.D.  
Robert Julius De Groat  
Cornelius C. Freeborn, Jr.  
Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr.  
Frank W. Terwilliger, M.D.  
Wm. G. Terwilliger, M.D.  
Raymond E. Van Buskirk  
Walton Van Winkle, Jr.

## NECROLOGY

Francis H. Bergen  
Edward R. Brevoort  
Morris Dey  
Frank H. Quinby  
John J. Riker  
George O. Slingerland  
Newland J. Van Riper

## TRUSTEES' MEETING

Sixteen Trustees of The Holland Society met at the University Club, New York, on October 13, to discuss matters relating to the Society's movement. President Reynier Wortendyke, who was unable to attend, was represented as a man of the meeting by Mr. C. I. Vander Beek, Vice President for New York County. Chairmen of several committees reported on plans of procedure with which they had been entrusted, and all signs pointed to the continued growth and influence of The Holland Society.

There were many indications that in the near future the Society would be fortified with an unusual number of important prizes designed to further the scope of the Society's work and the preservation of Dutch ideals.

The Treasurer's report of finances was received favorably. The Secretary reported seven resignations and one resignation, making the total membership 882 annual members and 88 life members, short of the constitutional limit previous to the election of eight new members.

Mr. John de C. Van Etten, Chairman of the Banquet Committee of 1933, announced that the annual dinner will be held January 19 at the Waldorf-Astoria instead of the place popular in the past few years.

President Wortendyke was the absentee at a dinner that followed the meeting. The table was decorated in his honor with dahlias from Wilson Poucher's Poughkeepsie garden.

## SIEGE COMMEMORATED

Commemorating the Relief of the Siege of Leyden in 1574, the Forty-first Annual Meeting of the Poughkeepsie District Branch of The Holland Society took place October 3 at the Nelson Hotel, Poughkeepsie, New York. Ross Hasbrouck, President of the Branch, introduced the speakers President Reynier Wortendyke of the parent society, Secretary Walter M. Cropley, and Dr. Fenton B. and Dr. J. Wilson Poucher. A. Al. Schoonmaker was elected President of the Poughkeepsie District Branch and John H. Dingman was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. One of the Society's oldest of-town organizations.

Society Year Books dating from 1886-87 to 1928-29, and the Society's volumes of collected records, are obtainable from the office of the Secretary, 90 West St., New York, at a price generally six dollars a copy. Rare volumes command slightly higher prices. Full descriptions and prices will be furnished on request.







## DE HALVE MAEN

*Published Quarterly by*

The Holland Society of New York

NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 1, 1933

NO. II

### MEDAL CONFERRED UPON LORADO TAFT

IN RECOGNITION of his achievements as a sculptor, educator and author, The Holland Society of New York bestowed its Gold Medal upon Professor Lorado Taft, L.H.D., Litt. D., LL. D., A. A. L., at the Autumn meeting held November 10, 1932, at the Hotel Astor, New York.

The Rev. Dr. William H. S. Demarest, Domine of the Society, took the place usually occupied by Fenton B. Turck, who originated the custom of awarding a medal to distinguished artists or scientists. Dr. Demarest introduced Professor Taft from a paper prepared by Dr. Turck just before his death a few weeks previously. The introductory address was a tribute to Professor Taft as a creator and an artist distinct from a realist who can be no more than an imitator and copyist.

According to tradition," the address concluded, "Michael Angelo, gazing at a block of marble, was asked what he saw. He replied, 'I see an angel there.' He said the world needs such influence. America needs such a soul as Lorado Taft, who 'sees an angel there' and puts into marble as 'The Crusader,' 'The Pioneers,' 'The Fountain of the Great Lakes' and others, the imagery and beauty of the human soul."

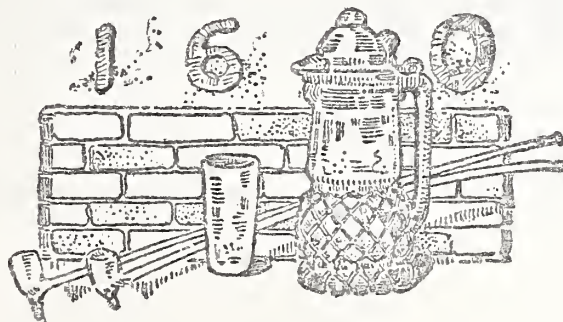
President Reynier J. Hendyke made the presentation of the medal and a motion picture showing Professor Taft at work in his studio, filmed for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was exhibited. In the course of the formal meeting, a minute of the Society, prepared by the Committee on Memorials as a tribute to Dr. Turck, was read by Secretary Walter M. Meserole and adopted by those present. Its text appears on the following page of this publication. A number of new members were introduced formally to the gathering.

of art through the children of the present generation.

"It is just as important to have the country informed about art as it is to have the art," he said, explaining why he had devoted much of his time to lecturing and writing. "Years ago I decided we are in an age of beauty and yet do not see it. The biggest thrill a man can get out of life is the realization that he is a benefactor and incentive to people. Personally, I do not want to labor with mature minds, but if I can only get the children interested—if I can only awaken in them the great love of beauty and the incentive to a high artistic ideal, I shall be the happiest of men."

Talent, said Professor Taft, is everywhere, but it must be discovered, encouraged and developed or it soon dies. He related some of his own experiences in the discovery of artistic ability to prove his point and to prove that when beauty is seen and appreciated, life is not a dreary thing but a great adventure.

A motion picture showing Professor Taft at work in his studio, filmed for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was exhibited. In the course of the formal meeting, a minute of the Society, prepared by the Committee on Memorials as a tribute to Dr. Turck, was read by Secretary Walter M. Meserole and adopted by those present. Its text appears on the following page of this publication. A number of new members were introduced formally to the gathering.







## BRANCH MEETINGS

AT THE Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, New Jersey; annual meeting and dinner of the Union County Branch November 10. President Reynier J. Wortendyke, Secretary Walter M. Meserole and many Trustees attended on invitation of Vice President Arthur R. Wendell, who was re-elected President of the Branch. R. Van Z. Voorhees was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

WESTCHESTER Branch annual meeting on October 25 at the home of retiring President Francis S. van der Veer, Scarsdale. Officers elected for the coming year: Dr. G. Payn Quackenbos, President; Leslie C. Van Woert, Vice President; David E. Van Horne, Secretary; Martin E. Blauvelt, Treasurer.

THE Long Island Branch at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, November 16; annual meeting and dinner. William Remsen Lott, Queens County, elected President of the Branch. Vice Presidents: William Henry Kouwenhoven, Kings County; Eugene W. Denton, Nassau County; Ernest Wiltsee, Suffolk County. De Hart Bergen, Jr., elected Secretary; Henry D. Lott, Treasurer.

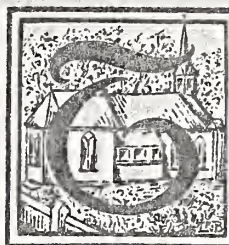
ANNUAL dinner of the Capital District Branch at the Fort Orange Club, Albany, New York, November 18. President Reynier J. Wortendyke and Secretary Walter M. Meserole attended.

HUDSON County Branch annual dinner November 17 at the Young Women's Christian Association, Jersey City, New Jersey. New officers: Charles L. Vreeland, President; Charles E. Hendrickson, Secretary; Howard R. Vreeland, Treasurer.

## MEMENTOS

A collection of medals, paper weights, ash trays and medallions bearing various seals, insigniae and historical scenes, formerly given by the Society to guests at Annual Dinners, is in the office of the Secretary of the Society. There are also other articles, replicas of historical items, which make acceptable gifts or keepsakes for those interested in Colonial history or The Holland Society. Some are to be had for \$1.25 and others for one dollar.

## MEMORIAL TO DR. TURCK



THE MEMBERS of The Holland New York record their profound sense of loss in the death of Dr. Benedict Turck.

A member of the Board of Trust the past eight years, he proved a valued counselor and willing co-worker. He might have been expected from his intellectual gifts, his industry, his and his quick response to the call for friendly co-operative efforts for high-minded service.

Prominent and highly esteemed in his chosen profession, the talents with which he was endowed were not confined to the sphere of professional activity—of which fact one of the functions of this Society furnishes a significant demonstration. It was at his instance that The Holland Society of New York barked upon an annual award to an outstanding American Gold Medal for notable achievement in the domain of science or other intellectual accomplishment; and since the first awards, in 1922, our able and efficient associate has been in charge of the bestowal of this emblem of deserving honor. If only for this reason alone, it is especially pathetic that his unexpected and sudden death should have occurred almost at the threshold of the annual gathering of our Society to confer recognition upon another distinguished gentleman, a nomination for that purpose by our departed friend has been unanimously approved by the Society and its Trustees.

Truly these Final Partings constitute the supreme tragedy of human existence. Sooner or later, inevitable for every human event, in their comprehensive significance, for the time being at least, constitute an irreparable loss. And for the close and devoted friends who remain, the only resort is an expression of sympathy, of sorrow, of praise and genuine regard for the one who has responded to the final summons.

[The above Minute was adopted by The Holland Society at a meeting held November 30, 1932, and an engraved copy ordered sent to Dr. Turck's family]

## THEY ALSO DESCENDED



STRANGERS in the Dutch region of Hudson sometimes stumble upon isolated settlements of swarthy people in the Ramapo Mountains near the border of Orange and Rockland Counties in New Jersey and Bergen and Passaic Counties in New Jersey. They note the obvious Indian features of these inhabitants of the hinterland, and the fact that many of them

bear Dutch names, and slyly say, "So is this what became of the blue blood of New Netherland?"

No one is quite sure whether the question is justified that slaves took the names of their Dutch masters and that some of them who fled or were freed cast their lots with the Unamis or stragglers of Tuscarora Indians in the Raritan. It is known, too, that black sheep of (Continued)





# HOLLAND SOCIETY NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK  
BARCLAY 7-3057

REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, *President*

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

M. ALSEPROLE, *Secretary* EDWIN H. UPDIKE, *Treasurer*

149 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

1883 to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settle-  
ment in America to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ances-  
try and to provide for their descendants opportunities for social  
and economic advancement of descendants in the direct male line from  
the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675

## PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

EDWARD TALMAN, *Chairman, and Editor of DE HALVE MAEN*  
BOOK 1839, 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK

WILLIAM L. SCHENCK  
107TH AVENUE  
FORE

HENRY L. BOGERT  
99 NASSAU STREET  
NEW YORK

## RANGE BOVEN

The Society as a whole takes this opportuni-  
ty to congratulate one of its Trustees, Frank-  
lin D. Roosevelt, on his election to the Presi-  
dency of the United States.

When Governor Roosevelt assumes his new of-  
fice in March he will be the third Dutch President  
of the United States and the second member of The  
Holland Society to head the government. President  
Theodore Roosevelt was proud of his Holland So-  
ciety membership, and no doubt President Martin  
Buten also would have been a member if the  
Society had been in existence at that time. With  
Franklin D. Roosevelt in the White House, the  
number of Dutch Presidents will exceed those of  
other nationality except English and Scotch-

## ANNUAL DINNER

SOCIETY MEMBERS have by this time received  
notices concerning the Annual Dinner to be  
held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria January 19.  
The locations will be given to those whose cards  
of acceptance are signed and returned early. If these  
cards have not yet been signed, the matter should be at-  
tended to immediately. The Banquet Committee  
is making a special effort to induce younger mem-  
bers to attend, and a special table will be set aside  
for them, where they may meet one another, if the  
Secretary is notified on their acceptance cards.

## TRUSTEES' MEETING

FRANCKLYN HOGEBROOM of Brooklyn was elec-  
ted a Trustee of The Holland Society at a  
meeting of the Trustees at the Union League Club,  
New York, December 8. He will fill the vacancy  
created by the death of Dr. Fenton B. Turck, whose  
term was to expire in 1935.

The Secretary reported three new members and  
three losses by death, which are noted in another  
column of this publication, leaving the number of  
members unchanged except for certain action taken  
against those delinquent in dues, the full effect of  
which is not yet known. One death was reported  
later. The membership is still well below the con-  
stitutional limit, and the Trustees expressed the  
hope that the work of recruiting will increase.

Reference to a celebration in America, to accom-  
pany a more general observance of the four hund-  
redth anniversary of the birth of William the Silent  
in Holland, was made by the Secretary, who an-  
nounced that on April 24, 1933, the Society will  
have a part in suitable commemorative exercises.

John de C. Van Etten, chairman of the Banquet  
Committee of 1933, outlined plans for the coming  
dinner on January 19, reference to which is made  
elsewhere in these columns and more particularly  
in the Secretary's announcement recently mailed to  
members. Other committees reported favorably.

With President Reynier J. Wortendyke as host,  
the Trustees enjoyed a dinner after the meeting.

## BURGHERS IN CEYLON

FROM William H. Wanzer of Burlington, Ver-  
mont, a member of the Society who has been  
in correspondence with members of the Dutch  
Burgher Union of Ceylon, comes news of a twenty-  
fifth anniversary celebration of the Union this  
month. There will be a reunion dinner, a children's  
fancy dress party where Dutch costumes will pre-  
dominate, and an exhibition of old Dutch furniture  
and art "intended to revive old memories and tra-  
ditions and to focus attention on the historical re-  
mains of the occupation of Ceylon for over 100  
years by our ancestors."

"It is gratifying to see that our cousins in Ceylon  
are keeping alive their Dutch spirit under the  
English flag," says Mr. Wanzer. "The period of  
Dutch rule there is given as 1656 to 1796."

A MEMBER has a complete set of Holland Society  
Year Books which he will part with at a reasonable  
price. Application should be made to the Secretary  
of the Society.





## THEY ALSO DESCENDED

(Continued from Page Two)

many good Dutch and English families were among the Ramapo guerillas and freebooters during the Revolution, and that probably not all of them were accepted by society afterward. Some names, and certain well-defined superstitions, point to the blood of Hessian deserters in the veins of these mountaineers.

These people range anywhere in color from slate to a sallow white. Descendants of the first union of Indians and negroes were called "jacks," tradition says, and when some of their progeny inherited the paler complexions of Revolutionary outlaws or white laborers in the mines and foundries of Ramapo Pass, the secretive denizens of the hills were referred to as "jacks and whites," and are now called Jackson Whites.

Teutonic, Indian and negro folklore has become jumbled in their superstitious beliefs. In their speech, which has remained characteristic because of their isolation, can be detected even now certain flat or gutteral Dutch syllables. This does not prove their Dutch ancestry, however, for the slaves spoke a variation of the dialect of their masters called "nigger Dutch."

Their intermarriage has caused them to degenerate intellectually, if not always physically, to an astonishing degree. Children and grandchildren who never went more than a few miles from their mountain hovels were born to the early squatters. Some of them existed by making baskets, *bokjes*, axe handles, or wooden utensils. Others begged, or rifled chicken roosts on the outskirts of villages.

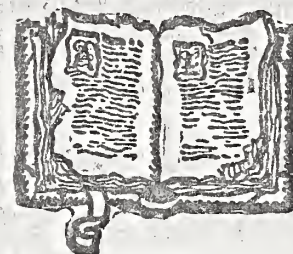
An economic crisis worries them not at all, for life continues on the same low plane it always has. The younger generation today is not so prone to stay in the mountains, or "sit in the bushes," as were the generations before it. A Jackson White family is now living in a certain historic Dutch house, now almost in ruins, many miles away from the Ramapos in Rockland County.

Now and then it puzzles *mynheer* if a man his ancestors would call a *zwartine* appears at his door selling baskets and says his name is De Groat or De Graw or Conklin or Hogen-camp—especially if that happens to be *mynheer's* own name.

SOME uphold the incident about "Uncle Bram" and "Aunt Derrickje" Haring as contained in an editor's note in the previous issue of DE HALVE MAEN. Others say it happened to someone else. But Derrickje's maiden name was Ferdon; she was not a sister of Douwe Talema.

## ON OUR BOOK SHELF

NEW MEMBERS are informed, and others reminded, that the Library of the Land Society is at 90 West Street, New York, is open during the office hours of the Secretary, and that any members who care to consult books and



scripts concerning local history and subjects. At the courtesy of the Library extended to other early accredited persons. Recently Miss A. Pratt, Reference

Librarian of Yale University, spent some time in the Library doing research work in genealogy.

The Library has received the following outstanding donations:

From Association of Blauvelt Descendants: *Blauvelt Clarkstown Reformed Dutch Church Records*. Bound from 1795 to 1922, together with some marriage records; also a partial list of members giving dates of birth. Copied and indexed by Nicholas G. Blauvelt.

From Mr. Charles L. Schenck: *A Description of the Province and City of New York in 1695*, by John R. Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts, I. Land Papers, 1643-1803.

*Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County*, by Onderdonk.

*Manuals of the Common Council of the City of New York for 1863 and 1867*.

From the Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, D. D.: *Densified Genealogy of the Van Voorhees Family*, compiled from information collected and published in *Genealogy* by Elias W. Van Voorhis.

From The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany: *Year Book 1931-1932*.

From Sons of the American Revolution, Connecticut Society: *List of New Haven Revolutionary Graves*.

The Society has acquired by purchase:

*The Records of the Reformed Dutch Church Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York*. Vol. V. Transactions of The Dutchess County Historical Society.

*The Jersey Dutch Dialect*, by John Dyneley. Photostat copy from *Dialect Notes*, 1910. Said to be the only treatise ever written on the vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation of the language spoken by the

Dutch settlers of the lower Hudson River Valley.

The following have been acquired by exchange:

From The New York Historical Society: *Letter-Books and Orders of George, Lord Rodney, Admiral of the White Squadron, 1780-1781*. Two volumes; collections 1933.

From Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York: *Louisa de Forest, 1745*, edited by Louisa de Forest.

### NEW MEMBERS

Dayton Douw Van Olinda  
Arthur Decker Van Winkle  
Frederick Van Wyck

### NECROLOGY

Irvin Cadmus  
Fenton B. Turck, M. D.  
J. I. Van Doren  
James N. Wyckoff







# DE HALVE MAEN

*Published Quarterly by*

The Holland Society of New York

NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 1, 1933

NO. III

## "US FOREIGNERS"

BY ONE OF THEM

All members of The Holland Society are of Dutch descent in the male line. Although you can still call out with safety "Van!" when you hail a member you have since the last meeting—and whose name you have forgotten—once in a long while you will find he hasn't even a Dutch name, and you'll wonder how he got in. Why should an "out-lander" wish to "perpetuate the memory and foster the principles of the Dutch ancestors" of his members? Let's consider how they got in, and how others like them want to get in.

Article III of the Constitution provides, in part, "Persons shall be eligible to membership who are descendants in the male line of persons who possessed the rights of Dutch citizenship within Dutch settlements in America, prior to the year 1673." So any descendant in the direct male line of a citizen of this colony of the Netherlands is eligible, whether of Dutch blood or not.

The Dutch lost New Netherland to the English in 1673, but recaptured it on August 10, 1673, and held it for more than a year, releasing it to the English again on November 10, 1674 (New Style). During that year they made all inhabitants of the colony swear allegiance to the Dutch government, so a direct male descendant of

any of these men who took the oath of allegiance—no matter what his nationality—is eligible for membership in The Holland Society (provided, of course, that he is at least twenty years of age, of respectable standing in society, and of good moral character).

Any of the lists giving all the names of those who took the oath of allegiance to the Dutch government—in New York

City and the towns of the Hudson River valley, Long Island and New Jersey—are preserved in the State Capitol at Albany. Some of them, unfortunately, were damaged by the fire of 1911. A few of them have been published. So, if you have a friend who knows that his direct male forebear was a citizen of New Netherland before 1664, or during 1673-4, you can propose him for membership in the Society.

Father Jogues, writing in 1646, says: "On the island of Manhat, and in its environs, there may well be four or five hundred men of different sects and nations: the Director General [Kieft] told me that there were men of eighteen different languages." It is interesting to speculate what these eighteen languages might have been. Besides Dutchmen, there were Walloons, Huguenots and other Frenchmen; English, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Bohemians, Poles, Portuguese, Italians, Austrians, Irish and Scots. This would account for fifteen of the languages. The others might have been Welsh, Spanish and possibly American Indian.

A prominent member of the Society, who is of Walloon descent, seldom sees my rampant lion without informing me that he does not think "foreigners" should be admitted to the Society, constitution or no constitution. The obvious reply—"How about yourself?"—brings the prompt answer that all but real Dutchmen should be excluded from the Society. I can see his point of view. He argues, quite truly, that if many such members were elected, the Society might lose the very thing it most wishes to perpetuate.

The reason why "foreigners" want to be admitted to the  
(Please turn to Page Four)







## COMING EVENTS

BECAUSE attendance at the Annual Meeting is expected to be large, those who have not yet served notice of their intention to attend should do so at once. The meeting will be held April 6 in the Hotel Astor, and the speaker will be Hendrik Willem van Loon, author, historian and artist. His talk will be entitled "And Nothing Can be Done About It," and will embrace phases of Dutch and New Netherland history, geography, customs and sociology of wide interest to Society members. Besides having written *The Story of Mankind* and, more recently, *van Loon's Geography*, Mr. van Loon has made a notable contribution to New Netherland history with his *Life and Times of Pieter Stuyvesant* and to Dutch biography with *R. v. R.*, a history of the life and times of Rembrandt van Rijn, celebrated Dutch etcher and painter.

May 4 is the date of the annual joint meeting of Trustees and Vice Presidents, one of the most valuable officers' meetings of the year. It will be held at the Union League Club.

## IN MEMORIAM

A SPECIAL meeting of Society officers, Trustees and Medalists did honor to the scientific work of the late Dr. Fenton B. Turck January 31 at the Turck residence, 14 East Fifty-third Street, New York. President Reynier J. Wortendyke led the meeting, which heard Secretary Walter M. Meserole give a biography of Dr. Turck and read a description by Dr. L. O. Howard, Medalist, of Dr. Turck's scientific work. Professor Theobald Smith, Medalist, spoke on the scientific aspects of the Doctor's work and his book, *The Action of the Living Cell*.

## FAREWELL

DE HALVE MAEN mourns the passing, on March 5, 1933, of Mr. Henry Lawrence Bogert, a member of its Publication Committee. Mr. Bogert joined the Society in 1889 and was Secretary from 1903 to 1911, when the office was discontinued. He then became Recording Secretary, and in 1912 was elected President. From 1913 to 1925 he served as a Trustee. As a member of the Publication Committee he contributed a wide knowledge of Society tradition and precedent.

EXTRA COPIES of this issue of DE HALVE MAEN, in reasonable number, may be obtained from the office of the Secretary by members wishing to use them in recruiting others to the Society. With a proposal before the Annual Meeting to abolish the admission fee for a very short period, it may soon be possible to secure new members with greater ease than formerly.

## MEMORIAL TO DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK



NCE AGAIN the silent messenger of death has summoned from the official family of The Holland Society of New York one of its most honored, distinguished and useful members, whose devoted service in furthering the aims and purposes of the Society has contributed so much to the prestige which it now enjoys.

De Witt Van Buskirk, whose death occurred suddenly at home in Bayonne, New Jersey, on February 13, 1933, had been a member of this Society since March 28, 1889. In 1913 he was elected Vice-President for Hudson County, New Jersey; served as Treasurer of the Society from 1919 to 1923; as President from 1923 to 1925, and as a Trustee continuously from 1919 up to the time of his death.

Endowed with a magnetic personality and the natural ability to make and keep friends, his beneficent influence was always a potent factor in building up and retaining the membership of the Society. He endeared himself to all by his sterling character, his simplicity, his sincerity, his lack of pretense and above all his love of mankind.

Prominent and highly esteemed in his chosen profession of law, his natural talents later found full expression in the field of finance where he achieved a marked and well deserved success. His ability in this direction was unselfishly devoted to the furtherance of the endowment fund of the Society in its present development and found full play in his able administration of the office of Chairman of the Finance Committee, where his seasoned judgment and skillful handling of funds has been reflected in the sound policy of the Society's finances.

To the family to whom this sudden and tragic loss has come, on behalf of those we officially represent as well as for ourselves individually, the Trustees of The Holland Society extend their sympathy and heartfelt sympathy.

[The above Minute was adopted by the Trustees of The Holland Society at a meeting held March 9, 1933, and an engrossed copy ordered sent to Mr. Van Buskirk's family]

## NEW MEMBERS AND NECROLOGY

THE Holland Society of New York welcomes the following persons, elected to membership by the Trustees: Mr. Stanley Langdon Montanye, New York City; Lee Douglas, Antwerp, M. D., Meriden, Connecticut; Roger Houghton, Eps, Hoffmans, New York; Eugene Van Ness, New York; MacIlburne van Voorhies, Brooklyn, New York.

The sincere sorrow of the Society is expressed in recording the names of members who have died recently: Henry L. Bogert, New York City; Arthur Lewis De Groff, Newark, New Jersey; E. De Witt, Jr., Englewood, New Jersey; Nicholas I. Schermmer, Schenectady, New York; De Witt Van Buskirk, Bayonne, New Jersey; Nathaniel G. Van Doren, Cranford, New Jersey; Calvin Voorhis, Hawthorne, New York; James N. W. Perry, New York.





## HOLLAND SOCIETY

NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK  
BARCLAY 7-3057

REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, *President*

EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

MESEROLE, *Secretary* EDWIN H. UPDIKE, *Treasurer*

149 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settle-  
ment, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ances-  
try, to provide for their descendants opportunities for social  
advancement, and to preserve the direct male line from  
the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675

## PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

DR. D. TARMAN, *Chairman, and Editor of DE HALVE MAEN*

ROOM 1330, 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK

W. L. SCHENCK 1158 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

## RANGE TONGUES

An old menace is cropping up in a new guise.  
Years ago, when people speaking strange  
languages came to New Netherland, the anglicizing  
of Dutch place names began. Those in whose  
office of Dutch words stuck and proved unpro-  
fugible twisted them to suit themselves; thus  
Hout Bush became Flatbush and 't Krommen  
was given the name Gramercy.

Now even these mangled Dutch survivals  
are being tossed into oblivion by the dial tele-  
phone, which has reduced them, respectively, to FL  
GR, leaving not a trace of their Dutch origin.  
Harlem is BO, Harlem is HA and Utrecht UT.

By one, quaint Dutch names are disappear-  
ing. Those who speak in numbers and cryptic signs  
have been making onslaughts upon old names  
of New Netherland. Dutch names  
of New York City—like Wall Street and Broadway  
(*Wand* and *Breed Weg*) and the Bowery (*Bouw-*  
which are known the world over—seem likely  
to follow, but another generation may find Schra-  
tes, Manahatch, Greenbush, Clausland and Polifly the  
original names of pathways trod by early Dutch

trails, often picturesquely named, are  
numbered routes. Worse still, United States  
ways are "Usways" to rubber-tired America.  
The machine age is developing a new language—a  
jargon that can scarcely be pronounced.  
The Dutch are traditionally stubborn. They will  
not change. The highways and places in New Netherland as  
they were, not because there is no room  
for improvement, but because the past has leav-  
ed this region with such charm.

## TRUSTEES' MEETING

HIGHLY important to the growth of the So-  
ciety in this time of financial stress is a resolu-  
tion adopted by the Trustees at a meeting in the  
Union League Club, New York City, March 9. This  
resolution, if passed as an amendment to the So-  
ciety Constitution at the Annual Meeting, will give  
the Trustees power to abolish the admission fee for  
annual membership for a period not to exceed one  
year. If the proposed amendment is voted upon  
favorably at the Annual Meeting April 6, the Trus-  
tees will take steps to see that it is put into effect  
immediately.

The result of this amendment would be to add to  
the Society's membership by allowing new mem-  
bers to enter for less than half the sum now re-  
quired.

Secretary Walter M. Meserole reported 951 an-  
nual and life members now on the rolls, and the  
Trustees later elected five new members, whose  
names are recorded elsewhere in this publication.  
It was noted that the Society's membership seemed  
to have weathered the trying times well.

Dr. J. Wilson Poucher announced that he had  
induced Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of  
the United States and a Trustee of The Holland  
Society, to pledge his presence at the Fiftieth An-  
niversary Celebration of the Society, which will  
take place in 1935.

Expressions of support to the three hundredth  
anniversary of the Collegiate School of the Dutch  
Reformed Church, and to the four hundredth an-  
niversary of the birth of William the Silent, both  
of which occur this year, were made by the Trus-  
tees.

President Reynier J. Wortendyke spoke of the  
loss to the Society by the death of Dr. Fenton B.  
Turck and the more recent deaths of Mr. Henry L.  
Bogert, former President and former Trustee, and  
Mr. De Witt Van Buskirk, also former President  
and a Trustee at the time of his death. A memorial  
on the death of Mr. Van Buskirk was read by  
Judge Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., of the Committee on  
Memorials.

After the meeting closed, the Trustees dined as  
guests of President Wortendyke.

## ANNUAL DINNER

The Forty-eighth Annual Dinner of The Hol-  
land Society of New York was held January  
19 in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and was attended  
by about two hundred Society members and their  
guests. Speakers were Dr. Robert C. Clothier,  
President of Rutgers University, and Dr. J. H. van  
Roijen, Netherlands Minister to the United States.  
Motion pictures, especially selected for the occa-  
sion, rounded out the evening.





## ON OUR BOOK SHELF

THE LIBRARY of the Society has received the following outstanding donations:

From Mr. Daniel C. Jacobus: *Record of Marriages and a few Baptisms by the Rev. Joseph Wilson, November 5, 1822, to April 26, 1877*. Covering marriages at or near Middletown, Delaware; Greenbush, New York; Fairfield, New Jersey; Tarrytown, New York, and Newark, New Jersey.

From Mr. J. Stanley Voorhees: Seven pamphlets issued by The First Church in Albany, containing interesting history of the Dutch Church in Albany.

From Social Record Association, Inc.: *The Social Record, 1933, New York-Long Island*.

From George Washington Holland Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution: *History of the Sloat Family of the Nobility of Holland*.

From Joseph A. Cossairt, United States Navy: *Genealogy of the Cossairt, Cossairt, Cassatt, Cozart, Cozad, Cosad Family*, by Joseph Arthur Cossairt.

From The Netherlands Society of Philadelphia: *Addresses Made at the Annual Meetings of The Netherlands Society of Philadelphia, 1913-1930*.

From Mr. William H. Wanzer: *Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon, Vol. XXII, No. 3, January, 1933*.

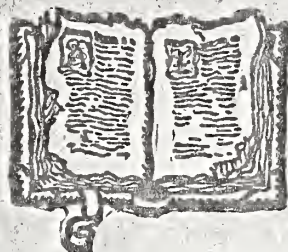
The following have been acquired by exchange:  
From Dutchess County Historical Society: *Year Book, Vol. XVII, 1932*.

Also publications from American Historical Association, Library of Congress, The Fort Ticonderoga Museum, The State Historical Society of Iowa, Kentucky State Historical Society, Michigan Historical Commission, Minnesota Historical Society, The Genealogical Society of New Jersey, New Jersey Historical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, The New-York Historical Society, University of North Dakota, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Universiteits Bibliotheek van Amsterdam.

## GREAT GUNS

An interesting tradition refers to the first flint-lock guns, originally called snaphaunce, as inventions of the Dutch. They were introduced about 1580 by marauding bands called *snaphaans*, meaning "poultry stealers," so the story goes. These Dutch gangsters could not afford wheel-locks, and the lighted matches of match-lock guns were likely to lead to detection, so they devised snaphaunces, types of which were to be universally adopted and to maintain supremacy over other firearms for almost three centuries.

The Dutch word *snappen* means "catch," and *haan* means "cock," which may refer to a peculiarity of the lock itself, leaving the tale of the hen-coop thieves in the realm of pure fiction, where so many of these traditions properly belong. Yet it seems likely that the name for this type of firearm was of Dutch derivation.



## "US FOREIGNERS"

(Continued from Page One)

Society is easy to answer. No other patri- ciety has such an air of friendliness, of camaraderie as The Holland Society. Nearly all of "us ers" have our share of Dutch ancestry, and we are proud of it. We are proud to belong to a society which has the aims and ideals of The Holland Society—proud to number its members among its friends—proud of the distinction of being associated with it. No more loyal wearers of the Dutch lion can be found and, if our number is limited, I, for one, am glad I am "in."

## NAMES AND VALUES

ALL KNOW the story of Director-General

Minuit's purchase of Manhattan for knives, wampum and ornaments dear to the hearts of the red man. The late Tunis G. Bergen Halve Maen for July, 1926, revealed the true value of these trinkets, judged by today's standards, was \$2,000 rather than \$24, and that the Dutch Indian tribes who made the sale were the owners of Manhattan and would have been overpaid even if they had a clear aboriginal title.

Fewer persons realize that Coney Island was bought in 1656 by Director-General William Kieft from the Nyack Indians for "fifteen fathom wampum, two guns, three pounds of black powder and some shot," and that some claim the sea wampum alone was worth more than all the wampum paid for Manhattan.

Besides boasting about the original name of Coney Island, residents there often say that the name of their forefathers took the name of Conedictio residents and planted it up the Hudson. This is an error. The place name Nyack, found in many forms throughout New Netherland, is a Dutch or Algonquian term for "point or corner." Narrioch, now Norton's Point, comes from the same Indian word, and even part of the Rockland place name Narragansett can be traced to the same source.

Nyack in Rockland County was a name given by Indians to the high point of rock that the Dutch skippers called *Verdrietige Hoek* because it remained for so long in sight of their sloops. Nyack and Hook Mountain are practically the same name in different languages.

The "rack," or sailing-course, opposite the point which is now best known as the Tappan Zee, sometimes called by these skippers "the Dutch Haven" because crews of becalmed sloops could sleep away the hours in the shadow of *Verdrietige Hoek*, or "Tedious Point."







# DE HALVE MAEN

*Published Quarterly by*  
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NEW YORK CITY, JULY 1, 1933

NO. IV

## DUTCH "HORSE SENSE"

IN spite of a stormy evening that would have caused even a hardy Dutch mariner no end of trouble, a large number of Holland Society members and their guests journeyed to Manhattan Island to attend the 1933 annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria. They elected new officers, voted to amend the Constitution so that the admission fee for new members might be suspended for one year, and listened to an address by the evening's guest of honor, Dr. Hendrik Willem van Loon, historian, biographer and artist.

Regret was expressed that precedent did not permit Mr. Reynier J. Wortendyke, who has been President for two years, to be renominated, and Edwin H. Updike, elected to the Society's highest office, received the President's medallion from his hands. Judge Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., was elected to the office of Treasurer vacated by Mr. Updike, and Mr. Walter M. Meserole was re-elected Secretary. All others on the slate proposed by the Nominating Committee were voted into office.

The amendment to the Constitution was extended to increase the number of applicants for membership. The Trustees assembled and declared the amendment ratified and in immediate effect.

Dr. van Loon, after a brief introduction by President Updike, took for the subject of his address "And What Can Be Done About It." The "it" about which nothing can be done is the contemporary revolution in world affairs.

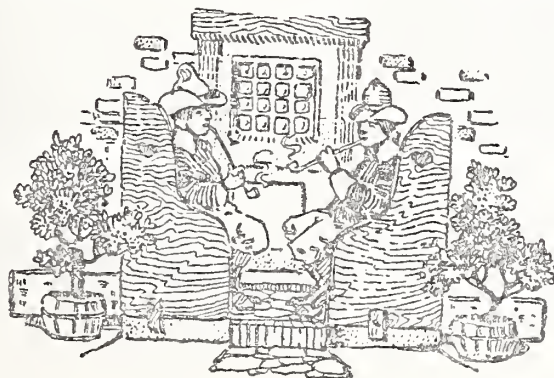
"We are now in the midst of the greatest revolution since the fall of Rome," he said, "because the old gods—the old ideas, old ideals and fairy stories—are dead. When these disappear there is a revolution."

"There is nothing to be done about things as they now are but to keep on living and enjoying life," Dr. van Loon said, pointing out that Dutch history, influenced by Erasmus, Spinoza and other philosophers, has always followed such a course of "horse sense" and profited by it. When world trends were not thoroughly understood, this philosophy enabled the Dutch nation to make the best of matters as they were—to float with the tide instead of trying to swim against it.

The world, said Dr. van Loon, is run by about three per cent of its population able to understand a moderately involved newspaper editorial. This three per cent sits in a corner inventing things and adding to our scientific knowledge, but, just as typhoid germs have the advantage of numbers over the human race, so the mob has the whip hand over the intelligent minority.

Although claiming but slight standing as a prophet, Dr. van Loon predicted that large units of

commerce and government would crumble in the present revolution, and have in fact crumbled to some extent. In fifty years or so, he judged, small units such as small stores and small nations which have already best withstood the strain of troublous times will be carrying on our civilization.







## GUIDE BOOK

WHETHER you intend to visit Holland or not, you will want to read a volume just off the press by Hendrik Willem van Loon, The Holland Society's guest of honor at the annual meeting this year. Once you have read it, you will feel that even if you have not gone, you can say you have, and you will feel that this is as good a guide book to end all guide books as ever appeared between covers.

It has no time-tables, advertisements, chamber of commerce blurbs or press agent ballyhoo. Neither is it written in guide book language. There are a few maps, in characteristic van Loon style, and pen drawings of landscapes, seascapes, bell towers and canals. But because it was started as a six-page travel folder and wrote itself into a 117-page book, there are plenty of hints about how much Dutch food to eat, how much to tip, how to convert American dollars into Dutch guilders and continental kilometers into American miles and how to look at paintings in a museum. It almost tells how to ride a bicycle and how to sail a boat "on a voyage of discovery which few people have made."

At Dr. van Loon's suggestion you can avoid following the beaten path but can see everything the tourist generally sees and "places which I do not believe have been visited by a dozen Americans since Thomas Jefferson learned to play the fiddle." It is all done with the rollicking good humor that is in every book this native Dutchman, who likes to call himself a dark ex-patriate, has written.

*An Indiscreet Itinerary or How the Unconventional Traveler Should See Holland. By Hendrik Willem van Loon, with forty-one pen drawings by the author. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. Obtainable at one dollar through the book trade or from The Netherlands Railways, 520 Chrysler Building, New York.*

## OLD INDIAN

THE "old Indian" legend crops up continually in New Netherland local history and always receives popular support, but frequently when a locality is said to take its name from "an old Indian who used to live here," it isn't so. The name is generally older than any Indian living within the memory of the oldest settler's grandfather, and is more likely to have come from a whole tribe of Indians or from some descriptive Indian word. Among localities with an "old Indian" legend are Ossining, Monsey and Nanuet up the Hudson, and Gowanus, a portion of Brooklyn.

EXTRA copies of DE HALVE MAEN may be obtained from the Secretary.

## ANCHORED IN TRADITION



APPARENTLY our Dutch ancestors drew much of their love of liberty and tenacious purpose from the sea itself, which even in modern times has provided a large share of Holland's population with a livelihood. A recent monthly letter of The Netherlands America Foundation, Dr. A. J. B. Baerends, tells how the filling-in of much of the

Zee, while a boon in many ways, will change the life and character of many of the seafaring people who lived on its shores. He

"Seafaring people are arch-conservatives. The insecurity on the ocean seems to make them tenacious of all that they possess on land. They are willing to risk their lives on perilous voyages, but the things they leave behind must remain anchored in tradition. This aversion to change has maintained each fisher village as a separate community distinct from its neighbors by its customs and costumes, by its dialect and folk songs, by the build of its sailing craft and the kind of nets in use.

"The skippers, as a rule, are sole owners of their craft, and this has marked it with the hieroglyphic sign of ownership handed down from father to son. They bow to no master but God. This economic independence, which has been theirs for centuries, has bred into the race a spirit of rugged independence.

"They are a race of optimists and console themselves over disappointments and failures with the philosophy of ancient proverb. If a shoal of herring has eluded them, they will say, 'fish have meaning they have swum away. Sometimes they can account for their ill success. It may have been brought on by the presence of a stranger on board ship, or by their seeing a priest just lowering the nets, or—I apologize to the clergy—by the sight of a pig, a dog, or a hare on the distant shore. Whistling on the beach is equally disastrous. That would be a challenge to the wind to blow their worst. Such pagan superstitions are like invasive weeds in the garden of their religious concepts which the church have tended with assiduous care.

"They have an unshakeable trust in God. It makes them loath to insuring their craft and their own lives, for that would be to deny their faith in divine providence. If a man loses his ship, he can always find employment among the crew of another; if he loses his life, and his body is washed ashore, the two gold buttons on his collar will insure him a Christian burial. That is the kind of answer they will give to an agent of an insurance company who would sell them a policy. But they do not give a thought to the possibility of drowning. They are so proud of being at home on the sea that the thought of danger does not occur to them. They do not even take the precaution of learning to swim."





# THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK  
BARCLAY 7-3057

EDWIN H. UPDIKE, *President*  
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

HENRY E. ACKERSON, JR.  
*Treasurer*  
116 MAPLE PLACE  
KEYPORT, N. J.

Established in 1895 to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlers  
to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestry  
to provide for their descendants opportunities for social  
contact composed of descendants in the direct male line from  
settlers of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675

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NEW YORK

HOWARD S. F. RANDOLPH  
231 PONDFIELD ROAD  
BRONXVILLE

## UNFAIR EXCHANGE

FLATTERY of Dutch surnames in a rather annoying form is evident when a person who takes his own name unbecomingly adopts one from an ancient and honorable family of Holland or the Netherlands. And the family can do little about it because he makes the request for change from the courts, not from the family.

Often the joke is on the restless applicant because, in seeking a name with more dignity than his own, for instance—which really signifies descent from the *cohanim*, a highly dignified order of priests in biblical times—he is granted the right to bear a name of distinctly peasant origin.

It is common sport for court officers to see that a person wishing his name changed comes before the judge of the same name whenever possible. Then the judge, outraged at this treachery by one of his family, gives the applicant a lecture on the honor and glory of the ancestral label and denies the request. If impressed, the litigant may remain satisfied and live happily ever after. If it were possible to practice this custom of judge-baiting more frequently, Dutch names would not be so widely changed by those not entitled to them.

The Dutch called their colony "New Netherlands," not "New Netherland." The former term is preferable.

## ODDITIES

CERTAIN incidents that have occurred show the high regard in which membership in The Holland Society is held, or indicate how some slight happening in connection with Society activities interest some beholders to the extent of bringing him into membership. They are told here.

A person who recently saw the Society's flag at a public function became interested solely because of that and wrote to request information. His name is among those of new members contained in this issue.

Not long ago a member, prompted by a need for economy, resigned from all societies and clubs to which he belonged. His resignation to The Holland Society was accepted regretfully. Upon being notified to that effect, he replied by return mail that he had made a mistake, and had intended to retain his Holland Society membership and resign the others. He requested reinstatement; his request has been granted.

A prominent member of the judiciary, who read in a newspaper that The Holland Society intended to sell "land" on a model of Nieuw Amsterdam in the Museum of the City of New York, asked if he might have the privilege of purchasing the site of his ancestor's home. He was told that Society members only were to purchase "property" on the model, but that the Society would be pleased to have him among its membership. He joined.

A man whose Society dues had been allowed to slip many years in arrears recently sent his check for more than fifty dollars to make up the deficiency and regain his membership in good standing. Another, also in arrears, sent the accumulated dues of three years to re-establish his paid-up membership.

## DOINGS IN ULSTER

THE Ulster County Branch held its annual meeting and banquet at the Hotel Stuyvesant, Kingston, New York, on June 17, with about sixty persons in attendance. Vice President Clarence H. Woolsey presided and Dr. Raymond Crispell acted as toastmaster. After-dinner speakers were former President Charles L. Schenck, former President A. T. Clearwater, Secretary Walter M. Meserole, Vice Presidents A. A. Schoonmaker of Dutchess County, George B. Wendell of New England, and Horace S. Van Voast of Schenectady County; also Mr. D. V. Z. Bogert, Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Mr. Philip Elting, Mr. Luther H. Dusenberre, and Mr. William H. Holmes of Sullivan County.





## NEW MEMBERS AND NECROLOGY

THE Holland Society of New York welcomes the following persons, elected to membership by the Trustees June 8: Edwin Banta, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Stanley Silvers Bergen, Princeton, New Jersey; Kenneth Miller Bevier, Scarsdale, New York; Schuyler Bradt, New York City; Charles Milton Burtis, Douglaston, Long Island; John Van De Water Duryea Cornell, New York City; Andrew Hagaman, Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York; Rev. Ernest R. Palen, D.D., New York City; Ralph Anderson Sayres, Bayside, New York; William Redford Schenck, Holmdel, New Jersey; Garrett Beardsley Stryker, New York City; Harry Truax, Elberon, New Jersey; Andrew Bogert Vanderbeek, M.D., Paterson, New Jersey; Andrew Bogert Vanderbeek, Jr., Paterson, New Jersey; Frank Barnes Vanderbeek, Paterson, New Jersey; Eugene Van Buren Van Pelt, Jr., New York City, and George Slingerland Van Schaick, Rochester, New York.

The sincere sorrow of the Society is expressed in recording these names of members who have died recently: William E. Du Bois, New Paltz, New York; the Rev. Dr. William Prall, New York City; Henry Howell Van Cleef, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii; the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, Princeton, New Jersey; Henry A. Van Liew, New York City, and Howard Van Sinderen, Tuxedo Park, New York.

## TRUSTEES' MEETING

AT A MEETING of the Trustees held June 8 at the home of President Edwin H. Updike, 30 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York, Mr. William Van Wyck of New York was elected a Trustee to fill the term of the late De Witt Van Buskirk.

Of major interest at the meeting were reports of the continuance of work begun by the late Dr. Fenton B. Turck in the interests of the Society. Trustee Lindell T. Bates announced the tentative selection of a recipient for the Society's gold medal to be presented at the Autumn meeting, and Judge Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., member of a sub-committee working toward presenting officially to the Museum of the City of New York the model of Nieuw Amsterdam now displayed there, told of the present status of the project to make this exhibit the Society's gift. Because unforeseen conditions have delayed plans in this connection, the Trustees voted to postpone any announcement until all was in readiness.

Seventeen applicants for membership were voted upon favorably. After the meeting the Trustees were President Updike's guests at dinner.

## PLEDGED

ON MAY 4, Vice Presidents of branch organizations from near and far met with the Society's officers and Trustees, as is the custom, to discuss methods for increasing the Society's prestige, membership and activity in localities. Much enthusiasm was aroused, and of the Vice Presidents who were backed by local organizations pledged a fifteen per cent increase in membership for the current year. The meeting was held at the Union League Club, New York.

The Vice Presidents expressed hearty approval of the recent suspension of the admission of annual members, and with the aid of President Edwin H. Updike and Secretary Walter Meserole laid plans to press this advantage immediately. Mr. Meserole pointed out that The Holland Society will help any prospective member prove descent from a citizen of New Netherland, if proof exists.

Because the annual meeting of 1932, to which ladies were invited, was so popular and successful, and both Trustees and Vice Presidents wish to make some recognition of them, this matter is now taken under consideration by a committee.

## BOOKS ON OUR SHELF

THE LIBRARY of the Society has received the following outstanding donations:

From the Rev. Harry Howe Bogert: *The Constitution of the Reformed Dutch Church in the United States of America, an Appendix containing Rules and Orders of the General Synod from 1794 to 1815, and The Psalms of David with Spiritual Songs. Also The Catechism, Confession of Faith, and Liturgy of the Reformed Church in the Netherlands*.

From the Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D.D.: *The History of New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1680-1730-1930. Compiled by William H. S. Demarest, Chairman of the Committee.*

From Mr. A. B. Ostrander: *The Bozeman Trail. General Philip St. George Cooke in 1866*, by Major A. B. Ostrander.

From Mr. William H. Wanzer: *The Dutch in Ceylon*, by G. Anthonisz, and *Journal of the Dutch Burghers in Ceylon*, Vol. XXII, No. 4, April, 1933.

From The Society of Daughters of Holland: *Dutch Record Book*, (1933).

From U. S. Commission for the Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington: *History of the George Washington Bicentennial*, Vols. I and II, Literature Series.

From Society of Colonial Wars in State of New York: copies of their publication No. 30 entitled *Colonial Wars of Long Island*, an address delivered by Prof. V. L. Bott, November 8, 1917.

From Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church: *Record Book for 1933*.













